The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 ₩ ct. discount for payment in advance.

VOL. XXII. FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1847. No. 3164.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAMER *MAITLAND*, Wm. Parsons, Commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf for the above port on Monday evening, at six o'clock precisely. All freight to be paid in Sydney to and from Moreton Bay.

THOMAS CROFT, Agent.

NOTE.—Shippers of goods will please to write per steamer *Maitland* in the receipt book. No goods will be shipped after four o'clock, P.M. 507

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE PACKET SCHOONER *MARY ANN* having arrived, will leave the Union Wharf on Tuesday next, 13th instant, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or

WILLIAM DALTON,
1, Prince-street.

Freight 20s. per ton for dead weight, to be paid on being shipped. 534

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine new packet-schooner *ANN MARY*, is unavoidably detained until Saturday next, on which day she will positively sail. For freight or passage, apply to

T. C. THOMAS AND CO.,
Moreton Bay Packet Office,
488 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE well-known schooner *WILLIAM*, first and only vessel for the above port, will positively sail on Saturday. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to G. Dalgarno, at the Flour Company's Wharf. 462

FOR PORT PHILLIP, PORT FAIRY, AND PORTLAND BAY.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE FINE SCHOONER *MARY ANN*, Staines, master, has room for about ten tons light freight. Apply to

J. B. METCALFE.
July 7. 454

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

THE favourite packet-brig *WILLIAM* will be ready to receive cargo This Day, 9th instant, and will positively sail (weather permitting) on the following Tuesday. For freight or passage apply on board, to

JAMES LOVETT.
Sydney Flour Wharf. 448

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE NOTED CLIPPER *PHANTOM*, Captain Fox, clears at the Customs This Day and sails To-morrow night. For passage only apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 468, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading immediately, and pass their Customs Entries before noon This Day. 9912

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

TO FOLLOW THE PHANTOM.

THE WELL-KNOWN brig *EMMA*, Captain Osborn, to load at Kellie's Wharf.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 468, George-street.

[illegible]ds will be stored at the Wharf, free [illegible]arge, and bills of lading signed. 10361

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE splendid new Ship *OLIVER CROMWELL*, 500 tons, Captain Alexander, being a chartered ship, will sail for the above port, on or about the 20th instant; has room for about 50 tons freight, for which, or passage, early application is necessary to the Captain, on board; to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.;
or, to
R. T. FORD,
Bridge-street.
July 8. 445

FOR THE MAURITIUS.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SCHOONER *ANTARES*, Captain Kyle, has two cabins disengaged, and will sail on the 13th instant. Apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
or to
463 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR LONDON,

THE well-known Teak-built barque *CAERNARVON*, 282 tons O. M., having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

Produce for shipment will be received at the Stores of the undersigned, and bills of lading signed if required.

For particulars apply to

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
Queen-street; or
R. TOWNS,
At the Wharf.
Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point,
June 26. 10267

FOR LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS SHIP *Thomas Arbuthnot*, 621 tons register, John Thomson, H.C.S., commander.

The cabin accommodations of this ship are very superior.

Apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

10071 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Journal paying in advance are reminded that they are only entitled to ten per cent. discount on [illegible] punctually in advance at the commencement of the quarter. Persons wishing to decline must pay up all arrears.

THE MAYOR'S BALL.

[illegible]ing understood that some misapprehension exists amongst the guests invited to the Mayor's Fancy Dress Ball, on the 14th instant, with respect to the necessity of appearing in fancy dresses, the Stewards beg to repeat their former announcement that ladies and gentlemen attending the ball must appear in costume or fancy dress.

A compliance with the above regulation is absolutely necessary to secure admission.

By order of the Stewards,
W. C. WILLS,
Secretary.
Town Hall, York-street,
Sydney, July 8. 510

SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE EXHIBITON OF PAINTINGS, &c., at the Australian Library, Bent-street, is open to the public from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., every day except Sunday.

Admission for non-subscribers, one shilling each person.

EDWIN C. SUTTOR,
316 Hon. Sec.

IRISH AND SCOTCH RELIEF FUND.—List of Subscriptions—

	£	s.	d.
Amount subscribed to 27th July ..	497	13	0
James Norton, Esq.	20	0	0
The Honorable the Speaker	5	0	0
Dr. Bland	5	0	0
Captain Perry	2	2	0
Mr. Donovan	5	0	0
Catherine Carberry	1	0	0
David Dempsey	0	10	0
Mary Dempsey	0	10	0
Mr. Rutledge	5	0	0
Maurice Reynolds	3	3	0
J. Murphy	1	0	0
Benham	0	5	0
Casey	1	0	0
D. Fitz Simmonds	1	0	0
Mrs. Fitz Simmonds	0	10	0
Miss Fitz Simmonds	0	5	0
Mrs. Robertson	0	10	6
Mrs. Clarke	0	2	6
Mrs. Dowsely	0	1	0
Mrs. Oliffe	0	5	0
Mr. Armstrong	0	5	0
Mr. Constable	0	10	6
Ditto's two men	0	4	0
Gilbert Wright	0	10	0
Broadhurst	2	2	0
Green	0	10	0
L. Hirst	0	10	6
Longman	1	0	0
Knox	5	0	0
Lennon	0	10	0
Horrigan	0	5	0
Hart	0	10	0
Sea	1	0	0
Rose	0	5	0
Carter	2	0	0
20-10-10	0	10	0
Wiltshire	0	10	6
Total to 8th July ..	£565	19	6

Contributions in kind, in addition to those already published.
Mr. Francis Taaffe—Ten bullocks
Mr. Stubbs—Forty bushels maize
Mr. G. K. Holden—Ten bullocks. 517

BANK NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Half-Yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held within the Banking House, Sydney, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July next, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, and of declaring a dividend for the half-year, ending the 30th instant; for the election of two directors in the room of Archibald Little and James Atkinson, Esquires, who retire by rotation; for determining whether the Managing Director shall continue in office, he having been suspended by the Directors; and for such other general and special business, touching the management and affairs of the Company, as may be brought before the Meeting.

THOMAS BARKER,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, 26th June, 1847.
12004

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st day of July next, no checks on the undermentioned Banks, otherwise than payable "*to bearer*" will be honored, and that all such checks (must be confined to sums of not less than £2) Two Pounds.

The only exceptions to this rule will be—
1. Checks on public accounts
2. Checks for dividends on Insolvent Estates
3. Checks for balances of accounts, all which may in case of need be drawn under £2.

For and on behalf of the Bank of New South Wales,
J. BLACK,
Cashier.

For and on behalf of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney,
L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.

For and on behalf of the Bank of Australasia,
CHARLES FALCONER,
Manager.

For and on behalf of the Union Bank of Australia,
J SEA,
Manager.
Sydney, June 17. 9687

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE usual half-yearly meeting of the Proprietors of Stock in this Bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and for general business, will be held at the Banking House, George-street, on Wednesday, the 21st July instant, at (twelve) 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, July 6th, 1847. 390

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th instant; also, to elect two Directors in the room of John Gilchrist, Esq., and Hutchinson H. Browne, Esq., who have resigned; and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary
Sydney, June 17, 1847. 9684

HUNTER'S RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held here, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at three o'clock afternoon, to receive a statement of accounts for the half year ending 30th June, 1847; and for other purposes connected with the business of the Company.

JAMES PATERSON,
Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf,
Sydney, July 1. 103

AUSTRALASIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office, No. 397, Pitt-street, on Thursday, the 22nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock precisely, to receive the Report of the Directors, for the election of two Directors in the room of Ralph Mayer Robey and Frederic Wright Unwin, Eaqrs., who retire by rotation; and for such other general or special business as may be brought before the meeting.

EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Sydney, July 7. 520

THE SALUTATION INN, GOULBURN.

GEORGE WEAKLEY hastens to inform his friends and acquaint the public generally, of his having taken the above old established house, and trusts by unceasing attention, a good table, moderate charges, (not forgetting civility) to meet a share of the public patronage.

G. W. has just returned from Sydney, after having purchased a stock of the best wines, spirits, ales, and porter, procurable in the colony.

Travellers may depend on having a good bed, and the best of hay and corn for their horses.

N.B.—Good and secure yards for stock. 9885

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I do myself the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the direction of your Institution, and respectfully solicit your votes and support for that important office at the election which will take place on the 13th July next.

In soliciting your support on that occasion, I have only to add, that should you honour me with your confidence and elect me one of your directors, I pledge myself to use my best exertions and abilities at all times for the furtherance and interest of our valuable Institution.

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BOWMAN.
Richmond, June 28. 11320

BATHURST.

MESSRS. SYER BROTHERS, being in daily expectation of the arrival of an extensive assortment of fresh goods from England, beg leave to inform the public that they purpose selling off their present stock at prices below the Sydney charges.

N.B.—Woolpacks and Sheepshears.

Advances made on wool and tallow as heretofore. 531

THE Union Steam Mills, Durham-street, Bathurst, having commenced operations, the proprietors beg to submit the following scale of charges:—

Fine Flour,	12s.	per 100 lbs.,	cash
" "	13s.	ditto ditto,	credit
Seconds "	10s.	ditto ditto,	cash
" "	11s.	ditto ditto,	credit
Bran, 3s.	2s.	ditto ditto,	cash

Grindery, dressing, and smutting, one shilling per bushel. 530

BRISBANE NEW BREWING ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Goulburn and the surrounding districts, that he is now prepared to supply innkeepers and private families with Ale and Porter, in any quantity, of the very best quality.

Having engaged Mr. Thomas Capel, an experienced English Brewer, and lately Superintending Brewer to William Bradley, Esq., no expense will be spared to render the establishment worthy of extensive patronage, and the public may rest assured that they will have a superior, wholesome article, manufactured entirely from pure malt and hops, and perfectly free from the adulteration of deleterious drugs.

A trial will prove its excellence and defy competition. Orders forwarded to the establishment will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM THORN.
Goulburn, 28th June. 88

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of the two past seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street, September. 1846. 2503

MR. JOHN LIDDINGTON, from London, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Berrima, Goulburn, and Yass, that he intends visiting those places in the course of July proximo.

Bathurst, 26th June. 10427

MEDICAL HALL,

93, KING-STREET.

JOHN ROW, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, begs to inform the public generally, that he has just received an extensive assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, ex *Oliver Cromwell*, to which he invites the special attention of MEDICAL GENTLEMEN and COUNTRY DRUGGISTS, feeling assured that the quality of these articles is such as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, having been selected from one of the most respectable houses in London. Agents in Sydney, who are in the habit of sending drugs to the various colonies adjacent, would find it much to their advantage to purchase at the above establishment, where they may depend on getting GENUINE ARTICLES at the LOWEST PRICES,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

NOW LANDING

Ex "OLIVER CROMWELL,"

CITRATE OF IRON and QUININE, ACETIC ACID, Oxalic Acid, Carbonate of Ammonia, Ext. Colocynth, EXT. SARSAPARILLA, Ext. Henbane, Lint, BALSAM COPAIBA, Aloes, LOGWOOD, PEACH WOOD, Rhubarb, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Calomel, COCHINEAL, Gum Mastic, Guiacum and Myrrh, Powdered ALEPPO SCAMMONY, Prussiate Potass., Camomile Flowers, White and Red Precipitate, TARTAR EMETIC, WHITE WAX, Isinglass, HYDROCYANIC ACID, IODINE OF POTASSIUM, SPONGE, Otto of Rose, Suspensary Bandages, ELASTIC BANDAGE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE TRUSSES, Bolus Knives, LANCETS, Elastic Syringes, Oil of Almonds, &c., &c.

In addition to the well-selected stock of Drugs which J. R. has on hand, his establishment will be found to be replete with every Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparation in demand, of the very best quality. 129

TO LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

JUST IMPORTED,

A COLLECTION of 235 PLASTER CASTS, of the finest specimens of Antique Gems, in chest, with drawers complete, consisting of Subjects from the Heathen Mythology, Heads of Ancient Heroes, &c., &c. The above are among the finest specimens of the art of Seal Engraving, and being the only collection in the colony, admirers of the art will do well to secure them without delay.

J. ALLAN,
Stone Seal Engraver, &c.,
2, Hunter-street, Sydney.

N. B.—Lithography in all its branches, Maps and Prints mounted and varnished, Music lithographed and copied, Card Plates engraved, Titles and Dedications to Albums or other Books neatly and elegantly written in various styles, &c., &c. 554

GREAT BARGAINS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I. M. ILLIDGE has commen[illegible]ing off a very considerable [illegible] his stock at pieces far below what [illegible] charged.

Ladies in particular are invit[illegible] early call.

Country Storekeepers and [illegible] this a favourable opportunit[illegible]

OBSERVE—

ILLIDG[illegible]
369, [illegible]
877

JOHN PRICE, of Richmond, having removed to those premises occupied so many years by his father, most respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for that patronage and support he has received, and acquaints them that his brother, W. T. P., has resigned his business to him. J. P. has purchased a new hearse, mounting eight plumes, with two or four horses; also, a mourning landaulette, neat and convenient to carry seven, which can be used for infants' funerals, instead of a hearse, if approved. Mourning crape, gloves, and ribbons. Wine and spirits in quantities not less than two gallons, for funerals only.

J. P. has purchased his brother's hearse, which he intends keeping for the use of the poor gratis. Every description of stone work for building purposes. Vaults or brick or stone, on a new plan, warranted to stand as long as the Earth. Tombs, head and foot stones, carefully and neatly erected, engraved, fenced, and painted. House or sign painting and glazing. All of the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.

Carriages and horses to let on hire by the day or week, with a sober steady coachman. 555

FANCY BALL.---HEAD DRESSES.

ON HAND, at Deepen's, Hair Dresser, &c., next door to Mr. Aldis, the tobacconist, George-street, a number of ladies' and gentlemen's fronts and backs; hair of all colours, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each. 526

THE FANCY BALL.

GENTLEMEN'S COSTUME.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to inform their customers in the tailoring department, and the public, that they are prepared to execute orders for every description of Fancy Costume. Their cutter has had considerable experience in this department at home, which, with the extensive variety of materials, consisting of gold and silver laces, fringes, tassels, &c., &c., royal purple, crimson, black, and other velvets, cachmeres, cloths, silks, satins, feathers, &c., &c., will offer facilities not to be met with in any other establishment in the colony.

A private room has been set apart for the reception of costume orders, where various plates from Her Majesty's Costume Ball, &c., &c., may be seen. The description of dress ordered by any gentleman will be strictly confidential, and known to no one but the cutter. A few superb costumes are now ready for inspection, or can be made to order,

From
Seventy Shillings
to
Twenty Pounds.

N.B.—All costume orders must be CASH ON DELIVERY.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 89

CHEAP AND ELEGANT BALL DRESSES.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public generally, to the undermentioned materials for

BALL DRESSES,

which have this day been re-marked and reduced (in many instances) to less than the

ENGLISH COST PRICES.

Rich, plain, and figured white satins
Ditto ditto in silver, grey, sky, &c., &c.
Ditto white and coloured Gros des Indes
Ditto ditto satinets
Ditto plain and figured white ducapes
Ditto ditto in grey, sky, maize, &c., &c.
Velvets in black, crimson, royal purple, emerald, &c., &c.
Rich black Mechlin lace skirts
Ditto ditto graduated lace for flounces
Black and white real French blonds of all widths
Ditto ditto wire ground laces
Plain white and coloured chalis dresses
Rich brocaded fancy ditto ditto
Gold and silver wreaths and head band
Ostrich and marabout plumes, &c.,
90 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

TO HATTERS AND DRAPERS.—The undersigned have just landed, ex *Niagara* and *Oliver Cromwell*,

Twelve cases of superfine black hats, of the latest London fashion

393 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO

AMERICAN GOODS.

WHOLESALE STORES.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

75 cases painted chairs
12 cases cane-seated ditto
100 dozen painted buckets
Carpet brooms, &c., &c.

JAMES BOOTH,
(late Wm. Hebblewhite,)
8868 Queen-street.

GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

JUST landed, a splendid assortment of Glass, consisting of exact half-pint heavy moulded tumblers, 10s. per dozen; cut tumblers, 8s. per dozen; cut goblets and wine glasses, cut decanters, from 6s. to 20s. per pair; water caraffs, glass jugs, purple and green butters, sugars and cream jugs, cake dishes, candle ornaments, cruet stands, peppers, mustards, vinegars, cut salts in great variety; also, a fresh supply of Messrs. Copeland and Garrett's toilet sets, pale blue plates, vegetable and flat dishes, with every variety of willow ware; five crates of blue edge plates, white toilet sets, with soap and brush trays, stone china flowing blue in every variety; breakfast, tea, and coffee sets, white china gold band, wedgewood-ware jugs, various patterns; also, a constant supply of Irrawang Potteryware, on sale wholesale and retail, at

THOMAS R. COATES'S
Staffordshire and Irrawang Pottery Warehouse,
365, George-street, opposite the Markets.
556

BRUSHWARE.—Received direct from his London buyer, ex *Thomas King*, an invoice of Brushware, comprising bannister, scrubbing, (plain and winged,) and shoe brushes, japanned hearth brushes, carpet and long brooms, &c., &c.

AVERY BENHAM,
364, George-street.
July 9. 497

EX "WILLIAM."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND APPLES now on sale
Kangaroo skins

S. HEBBLEWHITE,
450, George-street,
521 Four doors South of the Post Office.

ON SALE,

AT the STORES of the Undersigned—

Woolpacks
Wool bagging
Sewing twine
Ro[illegible]
B[illegible]
[illegible] canvas
[illegible]ed ditto
T[illegible] ditto
[illegible] rope
[illegible]cks
[illegible]gs

SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

[illegible]S.—Van Diemen's Land Oats, of [illegible]uperior quality, on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street

GINGER BEER BREWERS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned [illegible]t landed, ex *Thomas King*, a few bales [illegible]y superior corks.

AVERY BENHAM,
[illegible]ndon Tea Warehouse, 364, George-street.
[illegible]ly 9. 496

NOW LANDING, ex *EMMA*, and other late arrivals, and on sale by the undersigned—

Champagne
Ingham's Marsala, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks
Port, Sherry, and Tarragona wine, in ditto
Sherry wine, in 3 dozen cases
Rum, B.P., 10 to 13 O.P.
Brandy—Martell's
Bottled ale and porter
Canvas, No. 1 to 6
Bolt rope
Bleached linen drills
Woolpacks, 9 and 10 lb.
Irish linen
Saddlery
Starch
Pitch and tar
Muntz's sheathing metal and nails, (20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 oz.)
Copper sheathing and nails, (24, 26, and 28 oz.)
Patent felt
Grocers' wrapping paper, 16 x 20 to 20 x 28
Epsom salts
Soda ash
Wine and porter corks
Asphaltic roofing felt
Cement paint for ditto
Fancy plate prints
Vinegar, in bottle
Irish mess pork, in barrels and half-barrels
Liverpool and dairy salt
Roman cement
White and black paint, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Boiled linseed oil, in 5 gallon cans
Earthenware—willow pattern, blue
Hops
Preserved potatoes, in 112 lb. tins

JOHN MACNAMARA,
532 Queen-street.

SPERM OIL, FOR SALE BY S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place.
July 9. 509

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex *Glenbervie*,—

50 Tons Liverpool salt
100 Tins turpentine and oil.

JOHN KEBLE,
514 490, George-street.

NOW LANDING, ex *Glenbervie*, and on sale by the undersigned,—

Bordered and printed shawls
Checked and Paisley ditto
Toilet covers and corded petticoats
Muslin collars and habit shirts
Ditto caps, cuffs, &c.
Fancy prints, new styles
Fancy vests, satin and Valencia
Fine clothing, consisting of Chesterfield, Codrington, and Taglioni coats
Black frock and dress ditto
Ditto cloth vests and trousers
Moleskin trousers, &c.

JOHN KEBLE,
515 490, George-street.

ON SALE,

AT I. O. GLANHAM'S,
661, George-street,
Next to Mr. S. Lyons',

25 Hogsheads of B. P. Rum
45 Ditto E. I. ditto
10 Ditto Brandy
5000 Dozen of BOTTLED BEER, consisting of Byass's, Dunbar's, Mazzetti's, and Allsopp's
100 Cases and baskets of superior CHAMPAGNE, all in one dozen packages
HOCKS, CLARETS, SAUTERNE, BARSAC, and MUSCAT DE FRONTIGNAN
PORTS, SHERRIES, and MADEIRA, very choice, in bottle
Ditto ditto in wood
Spirits in cases, consisting of pale Brandy, dark ditto, whiskey, the best sample in the city; Rum, real pine apple. 559

BACON, BACON--BATHURST BACON

THE undersigned hastens to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received one load of fine bacon, which he is selling now at 5d. per pound; also, prime salt butter, at 8d., 10d., and 12d. per pound.

360, George-street, opposite the Market.
561 THOS. JONES.

PRIME MESS BEEF.

FOR SALE, from 100 to 120 tierces, now in course of packing by the Sydney Salting Company. Apply to the Manager, or to the undersigned.

JAMES COOPER,
879 Engehurst, Glenmore Road.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIP OWNERS, &c.!!!

100 BARRELS of PORK, warranted, cured for any climate, and ready for immediate shipment, at F. KOSTER'S, 262, Pitt-street.

July 6. 417

SOAP AND CANDLES.—W. B. ALLEN continues to manufacture the above articles of the best quality, and will sell at the lowest market price, at his manufactory, Sussex-street, Sydney. 9541

LIVERPOOL SALT,

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers, and weighed out, at £3 12s. 6d. per ton.

EDWARD SALAMON,
535 Auctioneer and Agent.

WOLLONGONG BUTTER.

FRESH BUTTER, as good as any in the colony, 1s. 4d. per lb.

Salt butter, 1s. per lb.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Grocer, 200, Pitt-street.
July 8. 504

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES. The Undersigned has received a lot of the above fine Potatoes, which families can be supplied with cheap.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Grocer, 200, Pitt-street.
July 8. 503

TO BE SOLD, a well-bred, dark bay mare, black points, small size, four years old; she rides quiet, carries fourteen stone, and is adapted for either lady or gentleman. If not sold this day she will be put up to auction by Mr. Mort at his Mart, to-morrow. Apply at the Normal Institution, Hyde Park. 506

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.

Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT.

SAMUEL LYONS
Auctioneer,
George-street and Charlotte-place.
August 4. 192

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO. will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash 22

ENGLISH BARLEY FOR MALTING.—The highest price will be given for any quantity of English Barley suitable for Malting. Apply to TRESS and ASHE, Commission Agents, Bathurst. 383

MONEY TO LEND.—Money ready to lend, either in large or small sums, upon house, landed, or other property, or upon approved personal security, to avoid the expense of a mortgage. Bills and promissory notes cashed as usual on moderate terms. Apply to CHARLES MARSH, Agent and Broker, No. 139, King-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 523

STONEQUARRY.—If FRANCIS BOURKE, of Killmallock, county Limerick, Ireland, who came out to this colony in the year 1842, and hired with Major Antill, of Stonequarry, will apply at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, he will find a letter awaiting him there, from his sister, who is particularly anxious to see him, or communicate with him. 297

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that William Whaley Billyard, formerly of Newark upon Trent, in the county of Nottingham, England; afterwards of North Australia, and now of Rushcutter's Bay, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, one of the attorneys of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, intends to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Dated the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

435 WILLIAM WHALEY BILLYARD.

CHIPPENDALE CHURCH.—All persons authorised to collect subscriptions for this Church have a written authority in their collecting books, signed by W. H. WALSH, Minister of St. Lawrence Parish.

July 5. 386

NOTICE.

DIVIDENDS in the following Estates are payable at the Office of the undersigned, in George-street, late the Sydney Bank Offices, viz.:—

In the estate of John Hyde Potts, a final dividend of 7d. in the pound.

In the estate of W. Tucker and Co., a final dividend of 3½d. in the pound.

GEORGE KING.

Parties are requested to produce their promissory notes. 518

THE Creditors in the Estate of Mr. William Pawley, of Castlereagh-street, Tanner, Insolvent, are particularly requested to attend a meeting to be held at the offices of Mr. William Thurlow, solicitor, Pitt-street, on Saturday, the 10th July, 1847, at eleven o'clock A.M., precisely. 501

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are respectfully requested to settle their accounts at their earliest possible convenience; his terms and charges being for cash, he trusts will be a sufficient excuse for this application.

H. HAYES,
Tailor and Draper,
361 416, George-street.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.

ANY person or persons having any claim, right, title, or interest, in or to a Farm of 130 acres, granted to Michael Nowland, deceased, in the district of Toongabbee, and known as Nowland's Farm, are requested to communicate by letter, and state the nature and particulars of their claim, to the undersigned, eldest son and lawful heir to the grant, east Wilberforce, near Windsor.

10357. MICHAEL NOWLAND.

WHEREAS, my wife, Elizabeth Chapman, left home on the 29th of June last, taking with her two children; one little girl about ten years of age, and one little boy between two and three, and taking out of my box a thirty pound check, and drawing on my account thirty pounds more. I hereby give notice for no person to harbour her, nor give her any credit on my account. I further give notice that any person giving me any information of where she is shall receive a reward of two pounds. She is a tall young woman, about twenty-six years of age, dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, very full in the eyes, one decayed tooth in front, in the upper part of the mouth.

W. CHAPMAN,
226, Castlereagh-street.
July 8. 497

FAT BULLOCKS.

WANTED for Salting, from two to three thousand head (2000 to 3000) of Fat Cattle. The best price will be given for stock of prime quality. Apply to

W. DRAKE,
6355 Dixon's Mills.

WANTED, a quantity of sheep, not exceeding 3500, to be taken on halves, for a term of years to be agreed upon. The runs are sound, and situated about 35 miles from Bathurst. For particulars apply (post-paid) to MESSRS TRESS AND ASHE, Auctioneers and Agents, Bathurst. 9821

AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY.—Wanted to purchase for cash, fifty or sixty Shares in the Gas Company. Apply to No. 796, *Herald* Office. 502

WANTED, on good security, £400, for which a liberal interest will be given. Apply at the office of R. HENRY WAY, Solicitor and Notary, 478, George-street, Sydney. 512

SHOP WANTED.—Wanted to Rent, in the city of Sydney, a small grocer's shop, with fixtures. Would have no objection taking the stock on hand. Every particular relating to rent and premises will be required. Address to A. B., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 452

SERVANTS WANTED.—Wanted to engage at liberal wages, several Men with their Wives, both for Town and Country, Housemaids, Laundresses, Nursemaids, Female Cooks, Male Cooks, a Waiter for an Hotel, General House Servants for small families, Gardeners, Labourers, Shepherds, and several Girls about the age of fourteen years. Apply to Mr. CHARLES MARSH, No. 139, King-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 524

WANTED, a Housemaid, Cook, and Nurse. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS WOOLLEY, Elizabeth-street South. 527

WANTED, a Female Cook, apply at Mr. BLOXSOM'S Office, 555, George-street. 505

WANTED, a Man Servant, to attend a horse and make himself generally useful about the house. Also, a Nursemaid. Apply at the residence of Mr. [illegible], Macquarie-street, near top of King-street. 494

WANTED, a man servant. Apply at the Dumbarton Castle, opposite the Gas Works. 553

TO GROOMS.—Wanted by the undersigned, a good Groom; he must be steady and well acquainted with his work. JOHN STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon, York-street. 540

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, and capable of finishing her pupils in the elegant branches of female education, will be happy to obtain a situation in a family. Address to A. B., care of Mr. Dowson, Silk Mercer, George-street. 511

A SITUATION wanted by a respectable married Man as Superintendent or Overseer over a sheep establishment, who perfectly understands the getting up of wool for the English market, and would also undertake to cure the scab in sheep. Respectable reference can be given to his last employers. Address to B., care of Messrs. Tress and Ashe, Bathurst.

July 5. 528

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Lost, a cheque drawn by Donald Larnach, in favour of A. C. Innes, for £160, payable at the Bank of New South Wales; also, a promissory note made by Mr. Coventry, of Saumarez, New England, for £50, due 27th of July next, and payable at the Bank of Australasia. Payment has been stopped at the Banks.

Apply to THOMAS HUME ALLISON, the Steward at the Australian Club House, Bent-street.

June 26. 10276

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, a brown bulldog, whoever brings the same to No. 9, Church Hill, will receive the above reward. When last seen, the dog had on a leather collar, with name and address of the owner engraved on a brass plate. 499

BOARD AND LODGING.—Vacancies for two gentlemen in a respectable private boarding house, situate in the most healthy part of the city. Terms very moderate. Apply by letter to R. W., *Herald* Office. 513

ELIGIBLE PREMISES AND STORES NEAR THE CIRCULAR WHARF.

TO LET.—Those extensive Stores late in the occupation of S. Wilkinson, Jun., Esq., in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House and Circular Quay.

Also,

A small Cottage and Stabling, with extensive plot of ground contiguous thereto.

Apply to H. T. SHELDON, Esq.; or to Mr. ABRAHAM DAVY, Shipping and Family Grocery Warehouse, 5, Macquarie Place, next door to the Custom House Hotel. 9636

A TALLOW-CHANDLER'S BUSINESS.—To be sold or let, with every requisite for carrying it on, consisting of Rendering Pans, Moulds, Machine for making dip Candles, Press, Buckets, Tallow Lifters, &c., &c., doing a business of £60 and upwards weekly, which may be considerably increased. Apply to MR CHARLES MARSH, No. 139, King-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 522

TO LET, in York-street, those capacious premises, house, and stores, lately occupied by Lancelot Iredale, Esq., as soon as the repairs are completed. Apply to Mr. J. B. JONES, Woolloomooloo. 27

TO LET, the House and Premises at present in the occupation of Mr. Michael Woolley, situate in Pitt-street South, first house below Liverpool-street, and containing eight rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with detached two-stall stable and coach-house. Possession on the first of August next. Rent moderate. Apply to MRS. ELLARD, 487, George-street, Sydney. 498

TO LET ON LEASE,

COTTAGE and Land at Five Dock, known as Barton's property. The cottage contains four rooms, and there are several acres of land in cultivation as a garden. From 10 to 100 acres of land can be had with the cottage. Rent very moderate.

A Market Garden at Cook's River, with two small cottages, situate at the foot of Unwin's Bridge. Contains nine acres of very rich soil, planted with a great variety of vines and fruit trees. Rent £40 per annum.

A Garden, Vineyard, &c., at Cook's River, known as "Undercliff." There are ten acres of land, a neat small cottage in good order, and a large one which will be put into repair for a permanent tenant. There are, also 320 acres of forest land adjoining, which may be leased with the above, with right to cut wood, &c., &c. Rent £40 per annum.

Two large Cellars in Queen-street, each 90 by 30 feet, and 9 feet high, well adapted for wine and beer cellars.

Also, the property on the Parramatta River, opposite Long Nose Point, formerly occupied by Mr. George Green, boat builder, and known as Greenwich. A house and land at Brisbane Water, &c., &c.

Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 558 George-street, Sydney.

May 6. 73

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MR. W. G. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the Professional Gentlemen of Sydney, that he has received instructions to sell, at the Labour Bazaar,

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, THE 9TH JULY,
At half-past seven,

One Case of MEDICAL BOOKS, most of them late editions,

Comprising—

Lawrence on the Diseases of the Eye
Elliotson's Practice of Medicine
Guthrie's Lectures on the Surgery of the Eye
Cooper's First Lines of Surgery
Beck's Elements of Medical Jurisprudence
Cloquet's Anatomy, by Dr. Knox
Liston's Operative Surgery
Walker's Nervous System
Thomas's Modern Practice of Physic
Sheggall's Manual for Students
Thorburn's Bedside Medicine
Swan on the Nerves
Meckel's Manual of Descriptive and Pathological Anatomy
Pritchard's Treatise on Insanity
Quain's Anatomy
The Lancet, &c., &c.

Also,

A first-rate case of Surgical Instruments, in good condition, and very complete, with outside case
One case of amputating instruments
One case of cupping ditto
Case of pocket instruments.

The whole of which are now on view. 488

MALACCA CANES. SILK VELVETS, SUNDRIES, &c.

MR. S. SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at Rooms, 26, Hunter-street,

THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,

5000 Malacca canes, silk velvets, pint and half-pint tumblers, patent coffee mills and others, assorted scales, oil cans, China preserves, curry powder, foolscap paper, &c., &c., &c. 508

HORSES, MARES, AND AN ENTIRE.

BY AUCTION.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, near the Barrack Gate,

At twelve o'clock,
TO-MORROW,

A pair of sound young carriage horses, just arrived
Three young mares, broken to ride
A celebrated gig and saddle horse, and
"Mahomet," an entire horse by Ali Pacha.
551

"FREDERICK."

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street, near the Barrack Gate, on

SATURDAY,
At twelve o'clock,
At the risk of the former purchaser,
MR. T. E. JONES,

"Frederick," a bay gelding, got by Baracoota, bred by the Australian Agricultural Company, and branded 675. He has been used as a tandem leader, and as a gig, carriage, and saddle horse.

Without Reserve. 552

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JULY 8.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie the 2nd instant. Passengers—Mr. H. Solway, Mr. Toser, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. J. M'Kie, and ten in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

July 8.—*Souvenir*, schooner, Captain Jennings, for Port Phillip.

CLEARANCES.

July 8.—*Lucy*, schooner, 47 tons, Captain Wyndham, for Port Phillip. Passengers—Mr. E. Venable and Mr. M. Roach.

July 8.—*Centaur*, ship, 530 tons, Captain Wood, for Calcutta. Passengers—Mrs. Wood and child, Mrs. Frewin and two native servants, Dr. and Mrs. Macnish, nephew, and three servants, Lieutenant Lees, Captain Mackenzie, Lieutenant Rankin, and fourteen natives of India.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—*Harpooner*, for London; *John Bull*, for Auckland; *Lucy*, for Port Phillip.

TO-MORROW.—*Centaur*, for Calcutta; *Phantom*, for Adelaide.

COASTER INWARDS.

July 8.—*Victory*, 10, Milham, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 10,000 laths, 14,000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 8.—*Comet*, 34, Mathews, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Victory*, 10, Milham, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

July 8.—*John Bull*, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Twohey, for Auckland. Additional—2 boxes soap, 1 package blankets, 1 package saddlery, 1 cask mills, 2 bundles seives, 5 bags sugar, 3 kegs tobacco, H. Atkins; 4 cases and 2 bales slops, B. Mackenzie; 14 packages slops, D. Poden.

July 8.—*Lucy*, schooner, 47 tons, Captain Wyndham, for Port Phillip; 2 cases, H. Ferris; 5 casks sugar, Gilchrist and Alexander; 1 case and 1 bundle plants, Sheppard and Alger; 1 work table, Lenehan; 202 bags sugar, R. Campbell, tertius; 40 logs cedar, 3 cases, J. Bennett; 20 chests and 20 half-chests tea, J. H. Eccleston.

July 8.—*Centaur*, ship, 530 tons, Captain Wood, for Calcutta: 31 horses, C. Wood; 6 casks old copper, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 17 casks old copper, R. Campbell, tertius.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the *Triton*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the *Phantom*, to-morrow, at noon.

FOR CALCUTTA AND ENGLAND.—By the *Centaur*, this evening, at 6.

The ship signalled to the southward the last two days was not near enough the Heads to be made out yesterday evening at sunset, there having been very little wind since she first hove in sight, and she was not expected to enter before morning.

The cargo of the *Maitland*, from Port Macquarie, consists of 84 hides, 2 casks tallow, 38 sheepskins, 5 bales wool, 15 bags barley, 10 bags maize. She touched at Newcastle for coals on Saturday, and the southerly gale having commenced whilst there, she proceeded to Morpeth, and added to her cargo 118 bags maize, 61 bushels wheat, 2 casks beef, &c. The *Maitland* saw a barque off Port Macquarie on Friday last, standing to the southward.

The brig *Emma* has been launched from the Patent Slip, and is now alongside Fotheringham's wharf, having new decks laid down, getting a new mainmast, and undergoing other repairs. The steamer *Rose* will be launched this afternoon, and the ship *London* will go on to-morrow or Monday, to have her bottom examined.

The *Harpooner* was going down the harbour yesterday evening at sunset.

The schooner *John and Charlotte* has been chartered to proceed to Launceston via Newcastle, with a cargo of coals.

THE "LUCY ANNE" WHALER.—a case of alleged endeavour to revolt on board the *Lucy Anne* whaler has occupied the attention of the Water Police Court for the last two days, and will be continued to-day at one o'clock. The charge is against fifteen of the seamen, whom it is alleged combined to refuse to do duty. The plea put in by the defendants is that the provisions were unfit. We shall give the particulars of the case when the hearing is concluded.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

July.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
9	FRIDAY	7 6	4 55	6 1	6 28

Moon: new, 42 m. past 9, P.M., July 12.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1847.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

SPIRITS RETURNS.

UNDER this head, there was laid upon the table of the Legislative Council, by the COLONIAL SECRETARY, on the 23rd ultimo, a paper comprising six returns, of which we have received a copy printed by the Council's order. The nature of these returns will be seen by the following enumeration of their titles:—

No. 1. A Return of the Quantities of Spirits Imported, and the Quantities Exported, in each half-year, from 1st January, 1843, to 31st December, 1846, distinguishing the several Sorts of Spirits, and the Rates and Amount of Duties.

No. 2. Return of the Quantities imported into the colony of New South Wales, upon which Duties have been paid into the Colonial Treasury, for the period from 1st January, 1843, to 31st December, 1846, showing the several Sorts of Spirits, and the Rates and Amount of Duties in each year.

No. 3. Return of the Quantity of Spirits Distilled in the colony of New South Wales, upon which Duty has been paid into the Colonial Treasury, for the like period; showing the Names of the Parties to whom Licenses to Distil have been granted, and the Rates and Amount of Duty in each year.

No. 4. Return of the Quantities of Spirits, of every description, upon which Duties have been paid in the same period.

No. 5. Return of the Quantities of Spirits, of every description, upon which Duties have been paid from 1st July, 1843, to 31st December, 1846; showing the several Sorts of Spirits, and the Rates and Amount of Duties.

No. 6. A Nominal List of parties who have taken out Licenses to Distil, to Rectify, and Compound Spirituous Liquors in the Colony, from 1st January, 1847, to 31st December, 1846; specifying the number and capacity of the Still.

In this series of returns we have probably as much information, on the subject to which they relate, as the public departments were capable of supplying. Some of our readers may remember, that in the *Herald* of the 28th January last, we had a leading article headed "Consumption of Spirits," in which we endeavoured to show the annual average consumption by each inhabitant of the Middle District from the year 1840 to 1846. Our materials were then defective in two particulars: we had no complete returns of the spirits consumed in the whole colony; nor had we any official statement of the population of the Middle District for the respective years. The returns now before us, coupled with the yearly tables of population, supply the data for a more accurate and comprehensive analysis.

As to the relative quantities of the several *kinds* of spirits imported, we find that in the whole period embraced by the returns, the four years 1843-46, import duties were paid on the undermentioned quantities:—

	Gallons.	Per cent. of the whole.
Rum (West India) ..	458,231	50·3
Brandy (Foreign) ..	315,620	34·7
Gin (Foreign)	104,672	11·5
British spirits	27,046	3·0
All other spirits	4,514	0·5
	910,083	100·0

The favourite beverage of our spirit-drinkers, therefore, is rum, which constitutes more than one-half of the whole consumption; the next in favour* is brandy; which constitutes more than one-third; while Geneva is little more than one-tenth.

The total quantity of colonial spirits upon which duty was paid during the four years, was 199,824 gallons; which was produced by the several distillers in the following proportions:—

	Gallons.	Per cent. of the whole.
By Robert Cooper..	128,018..	64·1
Abercrombie & Co.	11,191..	5·6
Henry Fisher ..	60,615..	30·3
	199,824..	100·0

Thus about two-thirds of the entire quantity of spirits distilled in the colony, have been produced by Mr. COOPER, the father of the trade.

The total consumption throughout the whole colony, in each of the four years, including every kind of spirits, whether imported or colonial, and the average quantity consumed by each head of the population, including men, women, and children, was, so far as payment of duty indicates, as follows:—

	Gallons.	Per head of population. Gallons.
1843	248,042	1·5
1844	217,704	1·3
1845	250,372	1·4
1846	393,789	2·1*

The uniformity of the average consumption in the first three of these years is a striking fact; as is also the considerable increase in the average of 1846.

The index supplied in these returns to the comparative influence of high and low duties upon spirit consumption, is somewhat disturbed by the broken period of the respective rates in the year 1845, the reduced duty having come into operation on the 9th of November. The only way of getting over the difficulty so caused, is by estimating the consumption of the whole year under the old duty from the average of the forty-six weeks prior to the reduction. By that means we arrive at the following results, with regard to the quantities under the high compared with those under the reduced duty.

	Duty.	Consumption. Gallons.
West India Rum—		
1845........	9s.	 76,923
1846........	3s. 6d.	170,217
Increase, being 121 per cent.		93,294
Foreign Brandy—		
1845........	12s.	 62,235
1836........	6s.	102,820
Increase, being 65 per cent.		40,585
Foreign Gin—		
1845........	12s.	 19,714
1846........	6s.	 35,010
Increase, being 77 per cent..		15,296
Colonial spirits—		
1845........	9s.	 37,623
1846........	3s. 6d.	 78,046
Increase, being 107 per cent..		40,414

If we might assume that smuggling and illicit distillation had not been checked by the reduction of duties, the inference from these figures would be inevitable—namely, that the lower duty has, even in the first year of its operation, doubled the consumption.

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* Assuming the population to have been 190,000.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee for the further consideration of the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1847.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL having seconded the motion, the House went into Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that a sum not exceeding £200 be appropriated for repairing the enclosing wall of the old burial-ground, George-street, Sydney.

Mr. COWPER wished to know who was to look after this place. Its present condition was perfectly disgusting, and much unmerited odium had been thrown on the Bishop of Australia, on the supposition that it was within his province to prevent the desecration which was daily and hourly perpetrated. The Bishop had made an application to the Government for the property of the ground to be vested in the Church of England, having had it in possession for upwards of twenty years. He could not understand why £200 should be expended on the repair of a wall which it was understood would soon have to be removed altogether.

The COLONIAL TREASURER remarked that an addition to the police force was contemplated, in order that a watch might be maintained against any future mutilation of the enclosure.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the application to the Government for an acre of this ground adjoining the new cathedral had been refused; the Government however had proposed to adopt a plan recommended by the Committee of which the hon. member for Cumberland was Chairman; but the expense of the iron railing was found to be so great (£790) that in the present state of the revenue it could not be carried out. As the next best method, the Government have proposed the repairing of the walls, with such an addition to the police force as would afford a constant watch over the ground.

The vote was then passed.

The following items were voted without discussion:—

	£	s.	d.
For repairing the old fencing and providing and erecting new fencing to complete the enclosure of the Government Domain, attached to the new Government House ...	190	0	0
For repairing the platform of the Queen's Wharf, Sydney, and enclosing a portion of the sides of the wharf with close paling ...	85	0	0
Forming landing places at, and suitable approaches to the ferry between North Brisbane and Kangaroo Point; and that between North and South Brisbane, Moreton Bay ...	300	0	0
For completing a wall to enclose the Queen's warehouse and custom house, Sydney; and providing additional drains and accommodation for boats' crews at the same ...	500	0	0

The consideration of the sum of £400, asked for repairs to the dam at Cook's River, was deferred.

	£	s.	d.
Laying down a mooring chain in Kiama harbour ...	200	0	0
Towards the erection of an office for the Inspector of distilleries at the Brisbane distillery, Sydney ...	56	1	11

Mr. COWPER objected to the erection of buildings at the expense of the colony on private property. If it was worth while for Mr. Cooper to take out a license for distilling, it was also worth his while, and he ought to be called upon, to erect the necessary accommodation for the inspecting officer.

Mr. LAMB thought it not improbable if the House sanctioned such a proceeding, they might be called upon to erect another office next year on this or some other property for a similar purpose.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY thought there would be considerable hardship imposed on Mr. Cooper, if in addition to his license, and the other heavy expenses he was called upon by the law to incur, he should be compelled to erect a building for the use of an officer of the Government. The very nature of his buildings, being unfit for any other purpose but a distillery; and the large amount of capital invested in materials and apparatus inapplicable to any other but their present use, he thought was sufficient security that the House would not be called upon to erect an office for that distillery in any other place at any future time.

A division was called for, and the result was—

Ayes	11
Noes	6
Majority	5

Carried.

	£	s.	d.
Towards completing the New Gaol, Darlinghurst, the further sum of ...	100	0	0
For erecting a court-house and lock-up at Brisbane Water ...	300	0	0
For erecting a lock-up at Blackman's Swamp, near Bathurst ...	150	0	0
For dividing yards, fixing iron railings, and erecting additional privies at the Parramatta gaol ...	306	19	10
For providing metal to macadamize the gaol yard at Bathurst ...	60	0	0
To meet the expense of twenty new cell doors lined with iron, for the gaol at Melbourne ...	260	0	0
To defray the expense of purchasing a lantern and apparatus suitable for the present column of the light-house, Shortland's Bluff, Port Phillip ...	480	0	0
For casual repairs, additions, and alterations to colonial public buildings...	1000	0	0

Mr. COWPER thought the item for repairs to public buildings called for some explanation. The Council had last year voted £2500 for the purpose, and now a vote was asked for a further £1000 to be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Architect, of whom he thought, from what took place last night, the House had not a very high opinion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that the further grant was rendered necessary by the Government House at Parramatta having fallen into great disrepair, which having been given to the use of the Governor, it was only reasonable that it should be put in a habitable condition. The same sum would be required for the purpose of repair to Government buildings during the next, as for the present year.

Mr. COWPER understood that the Governor of the colony was only to be allowed one house, and that the Domain was to be kept up at the expense of the land fund.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The arrangement was, that the house at Parramatta should be maintained in repair at the private expense of the Governor, but it would be madness in any Governor to undertake, at his own expense, the restoration of a dilapidated building; and as it was unreasonable to expect, that the Governor should not have a residence in the country where he might retire occasionally from the bustle of business, he trusted the Council would not refuse the vote asked for.

Mr. COWPER objected to the vote, on the ground that that House had refused to vote anything for the late Governor with respect to the Government House at Parramatta, not that the Governor should not have a second house. The Council, he was sure, did not expect to be called upon to vote such a sum as this, in addition to the £2500 of last year.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, the Council had not refused the late Governor a second house,—their refusal was of a separate establishment for the Parramatta Government House. Grose Farm had been reserved for the private use of the Governor of the colony; but it had been thought better, as that estate would shortly be required for the extension of the city in that direction, that it should be given up, and the Parramatta Government House retained in lieu. The house had been offered for lease by public auction, but such was its condition, that no one would have it at any price; and the sale of the Grose Farm property would realise a much larger sum than would the sale of the domain at Parramatta.

Mr. MURRAY said, the Council must bear in mind, that the colony had no property or interest in either the Government House or the Domain; as, if they had been sold or let, the proceeds would have gone to the land fund. The Government were not warranted in placing on the estimates any sum for their repair or maintenance.

Mr. COWPER said he was not prepared to learn from the Colonial Treasurer that £800 of the £2500 voted last year for repairs to public buildings had been taken for the Government House at Parramatta. He did not mean to object to a second house for the Governor, but he did object to the disingenuous manner in which this £800 had been taken without asking the advice of this Council thereon.

The vote then passed.

	£	s.	d.
In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, an equal amount having been raised by private subscription in the year 1846...	437	14	6
For providing provisions to be left on Booby Island in Torres' Straits, for the relief of shipwrecked persons ...	26	0	3
To meet the expense of providing six sets of standard weights and measures ...	294	0	6
To meet the expense of procuring from England a new Royal Standard for the service of the colony ...	50	0	0
To meet the expense of fees to medical practitioners who give evidence as to the state of persons in charge of the police as dangerous lunatics, at one guinea for each case ...	50	0	0

Mr. COWPER was glad to see that the Government was taking measures to meet the case of insane persons in the custody of the police, whose friends had not the means of defraying the preliminary expenses of obtaining their admission into an asylum.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that in consequence of the many applications which had been made to the Government for remuneration by medical gentlemen, for assistance rendered to the magistrates in respect of lunatics, this vote was now asked for for the first time. It was with a view to securing the necessary certificates for the admission into the Asylum, of persons rendered by their lunacy dangerous, to either themselves or the public, that this item was placed on the Estimates; cases in which no danger was to be apprehended would remain under the same regulations as at present. The Council should understand that in passing this vote they would be affirming a principle, and that afterwards whenever medical men were called in, they would be entitled to remuneration.

Mr. COWPER was not aware that it was the first time such a charge had appeared on the Estimates, but he certainly approved of it. He thought the sum proposed would be sufficient to meet the [illegible] year, and [illegible] placed on the Estimates for a similar purpose during the ensuing year, he trusted that the Government would take measures to increase it.

The vote was then carried.

	£	s.	d.
Expense of the passage of convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land, in 1844 and 1845 ...	41	15	0

In reply to a question from Mr. COWPER, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, that this was a charge which had been defrayed by the Commissariat; but it having been disallowed, it was now placed on the Estimates.

Mr. MURRAY said, this colony had no right to bear the expense of transporting persons who had been sent here for their crimes, and still pursued their vicious propensities. It was clearly an imperial and not a colonial charge.

Mr. ROBINSON trusted the House would take the opportunity now presented of showing the home authorities that they were resolved in refusing to defray the police and gaol expenses rendered necessary by the presence of convicts from the mother country.

A division was demanded, and the following was the result:—

Ayes.. 7	Noes.. 12
The Colonial Secretary	Mr. Dumaresq
Attorney-General	M'Leay
Collector of Customs	Grant
Auditor-General	Suttor
Mr. Berry	Dr. Nicholson
Allen	Mr. Murray
The Colonial Treasurer (teller)	Wild
	Lamb
	Captain O'Connell
	Mr. Robinson
	Bowman
	Cowper (teller)

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the following items:

	£	s.	d.
Gratuity to Mr. George James French, Veterinary Surgeon, who was seriously wounded by the discharge of his pistol while aiding the police to prevent the [illegible] and of certain aboriginal natives of the Murray district, who were concerned in the murder of the late Mr. Beveridge ...	50	0	0
To meet the probable deficiencies in the sums voted for the support of schools denominational according to the regulation of September, 1841, namely:—			
Church of England ...	670	0	0
Presbyterian ...	390	0	0
Wesleyan Methodist ...	200	0	0
Roman Catholic ...	510	0	0
Schools at Port Phillip ...	90	0	0
	£1780	0	0
Additional sum in support of schools of all denominations at Port Phillip, for the year 1846...	213	10	9
To meet deficiencies in the sums appropriated for the following services, for the year 1846, viz.:—			
Schools of the Church of England ...	82	7	2
Presbyterian schools ...	15	11	11
Lunatic Asylum ...	200	13	3
Coroners, Sydney ...	117	0	9

The sums were not opposed, but Mr. LOWE protested against the House being called on to vote supplementary sums without some explanation being given as to why they were required. It was not because the Colonial Treasurer thought the money was necessary, and moved the House to vote it, that the House ought to vote it. It was most unsatisfactory that as each amount was proposed, that some honorable member should have to rise to ask what the money was wanted for.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved that the sum of £626 14s. be appropriated to the expenses of the native police in the district of Port Phillip.

Mr. COWPER thought this was a very large amount to vote in excess of the original Estimate, nor did he think that the Government at Port Phillip should have power to increase this force indefinitely.

Mr. FOSTER testified to the great efficacy of the force, and of the service which they performed.

Mr. MURRAY did not recollect any specific instances in which the great efficacy of this force had been displayed.

Mr. COWPER did not deny the efficacy of the force. He admitted it was efficacious to a certain extent; but he objected that the Government should have the power to augment this peculiar force indefinitely without the consent of the Council first obtained.

The vote was then passed.

On the motion of the COLONIAL TREASURER, the following sums were passed without opposition:—

	£	s.	d.
Gaols...	182	18	2
Newspapers for record and for the Secretary of State ...	48	19	3
Repairing the floating light vessel, and towing the same to Darling Harbour ...	39	4	0
Provisions left at Booby Island, for the relief of shipwrecked persons ...	7	11	3
Overland expedition to Port Essington ...	126	4	11

The COLONIAL TREASURER then moved that the Chairman do leave the Chair and report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that when the vote in relation to the dam at Cook's River came under consideration, he should move that evidence as to the construction of the dam be taken at the Bar of the House.

Mr. LOWE: There was an item in the supplementary estimates which had been passed that evening; but which he should endeavour to bring again before the House, and in which he too would wish to call evidence. It was the item of £1000 for the repair of government buildings. There could be no reasonable objection to a vote of this nature; but he was sure the House never surmised that £800 of this expenditure was to be spent in repairing Government House at Parramatta. He could not look upon that house as a government building, in the sense in which that House had voted the original estimate, and he could not believe that the Government House at Parramatta was worth as much as had been expended in repairing it. He did not think the Council had been used fairly in this matter. If the Government House ought to be repaired, the Government should have put it down in the estimates distinctly, and not have led the Council to suppose they were voting money for one purpose, which would be applied to a very different one. He most strongly protested against such a course, and would avail himself of every opportunity of defeating it.

The CHAIRMAN then left the chair, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

GENERAL CEMETERY.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the further consideration in Committee of the General Cemetery Bill be postponed till Wednesday next.

DISTILLATION LAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the House do go into Committee on the Distillation Act Amendment Bill.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER begged to suggest to the Colonial Secretary whether it would not be better, as he believed that many of the clauses would be strongly opposed in the House, to withdraw the Bill for the present session. The Bill was a very long one, and he did not think that the House was yet in a condition to legislate upon the subject.

Mr. BREWSTER, in pursuance of the notice on the paper in his name, moved that evidence be taken at the bar of the House relative to the Bill.

Mr. ROBINSON seconded the motion, although he should be more gratified if the suggestion of the hon. member for Cumberland was complied with. It had been asserted, that if the Bill were passed into law, that it would be utterly impossible to distil at all. There was no practical distiller in the Council, and he did not think that even the framers of the measure were aware of what its effects would be. It would be far better to renew the present Act for one year, when they would have an opportunity of judging of its workings, as well as the effect of the change of duties proposed in the Spirits Duties Bill. They could then go next year into the whole subject, and frame a perfect and complete permanent measure. If however they should decide on going into the Bill during the present session, he trusted that evidence would be called.

Mr. COWPER hoped that the House would not go into Committee on the Bill. He did not see what object would be attained by it. The present law could be very easily renewed for one year, and the Council would be able to judge how it had worked under the new spirit duties. The House did not seem inclined during the present session to exert itself [illegible] in Committee, and he saw but little hope, if evidence were to be called, that the Bill could be got through with. There was also a personal motive to which he might allude, as he knew it was shared in by the whole House. He referred to the health of the Colonial Secretary, and he was sure that it would be the wish of the Council to relieve him as far as possible from the onerous duties which his strict attention to the business of the House involved. Under these circumstances he should take the sense of the House on an amendment that the Bill be committed that day twelve months.

A discussion on whether the amendment was in order arose, but Mr. BREWSTER having withdrawn his amendment that evidence be taken,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to move that the Council do now go into Committee. He thanked the honorable member for Cumberland for the personal feeling he had expressed, and the House for the manner in which they had responded to that expression. He felt that he had already had much to be grateful for in the indulgence which was manifested to him. But he could not feel he should be performing his duties, if he did not endeavour to thrust this Bill upon the attention of the House. The measure was a permanent one, whilst the present Act would expire on the 31st December next, and if that Act were allowed to expire without providing some other measure, a return to the system [illegible] upon the revenue, would, he feared, be the consequence. Nor did he believe the House would find the Act so very difficult to deal with, as they imagined. It had been drafted by the Inspector of Distilleries, and was based on the Act of Parliament in all the new features it presented. Under the old Act it had been endeavoured to levy the duty on the material employed in making the spirits; but this it was found would not answer, as twice the quantity of spirits could be distilled from the same quantity of material of one quality, as could be distilled from a similar quantity of material of another quality. The process, however, of ascertaining the specific gravity of the worts, and thus calculating what amount of spirit could be distilled from them, had been found to enable the officers to decide with sufficient precision in this respect. It was said that the alteration in the spirit duty would render this Bill unnecessary; but he did not remember to have heard Mr. Cooper, or the learned counsel who appeared before the Council on behalf of Mr. Lord, complain that the distillation trade would be at all effected by this alteration. After hearing all that had been urged upon the subject, it was only matter of surprise to hear that so few objections had been urged to the measure. He had been requested to reconsider the Bill, and he found the alleged grievances it contained so insignificant, and particularly with regard to the buildings and implements of distillation, that he should not object to the alterations proposed. But it was highly necessary that a stringent law should be put in force, and that the confusion at present existing in regard to the distillation law should be cleared up. At present there were five or six different Acts, several clashing with each other, so that it was almost impossible for the distiller to know when he was offending against the law, and when he was not. As to the labour the Act would impose on him, he had already gone through that labour. He had carefully considered the Act, and he believed he could say that as it proceeded through the Committee he was prepared to explain all its provisions to the House. He thought great injustice was done to the officers of the Government, when it was alleged against them that they did not understand what would be the effect of this measure. There was no novel matter in it that had not been already tried for months. It was true that the Bill was a long Bill, but with some slight errors that might be corrected in Committee, he contended that it contained nothing partial or injurious. In bringing forward this measure, he thought that the whole subject should be re-considered, and the law relative to it modified and amended. There was one clause in the Bill, requiring certain apparatus to be provided, but power was given to the Government to dispense with this apparatus in the case of the old distillers; and in the case of the new ones, he did not think they would suffer any hardship in being compelled to build them after a certain plan. The Bill had already been a long time before the House, and although he admitted that the Council had evinced a disinclination to go to work in Committee, he did hope that they would consider the present measure, and he was sure they would find the Bill neither so long nor so difficult a matter as they anticipated.

Mr. LOWE was quite ready to admit that the Council had in some measure neglected its duties during the session, therefore one should not object to try to redeem his character by going into Committee on the Bill, if its length were its only objection. But he objected to going into the Bill at all. They had been distinctly told that the new Spirit Duties Bill would render the trade of distillation profitless, unless they could distil at 1s. 6d. per gallon, and this they had been told, and he believed, they could not do. If this was the case, what was the good of making these regulations. Better far to prohibit distillation altogether, rather than render it impossible to keep it open as an honest trade; and endeavour vainly to regulate a trade, which if carried on at all, must be carried on in a fraudulent manner.

Mr. BERRY was opposed to proceeding with the measure, which he thought would have the effect of abolishing distillation altogether, and would thus have the effect of a law to suppress agriculture. He did not see why every man should not have the right to distil as he pleased from the produce of the colony—in all other colonies such right existed. Let them if they chose abolish distillation from sugar altogether; but he could not vote for any measure which would have the effect of subverting the agriculture of the colony.

Mr. BOWMAN also opposed the measure, not from the length, but from the strength of the Bill, which he thought would have the effect of suppressing distillation altogether.

Mr. COWPER should now propose an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. He must repeat that he did not think the House was in a position to legislate on this subject. They ought to wait before they passed a permanent measure, to see the effect of the alteration of the duties; and, as it were, to cut the throat of illicit distillation by the reduction of the duties, press so severely on those whose interests were so deadly involved as that of the existing distillers.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the amendment. He could see no public inconvenience that could result from delaying the Bill till next session, when the House would be much better fitted to legislate permanently on the subject.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that some very strong arguments ought to be adduced, to show that the Government ought to withdraw this measure; instead of which, he had heard none, except that the Bill was a long one, and the Council was not disposed to work. Already they had devoted two nights, to hearing all that could be urged against the measure, and nothing had been shown why it should not pass into law. They had been told that the distillers complained that if the duties on spirits were reduced, that their trade would be destroyed; but he recollected that the same statement had been made at every change in the distillation laws for the last ten years. He remembered Mr. Robert Cooper pledging his honour to the same effect years ago, and yet he managed to carry on a pretty good trade after. He could not think after the attention he had given to the subject, that it would be treating the Colonial Secretary well to refuse to consider this Bill, after he had told them as the organ of the Government that it was necessary for the protection of the revenue.

Mr. ROBINSON thought it would be utterly impossible for the House to pass any complete and perfect measure on the subject during the present session—or until the effect of the reduction of duties was made known. He had received a list of no less than forty-[illegible] clauses of the Bill which [illegible] to; and he should hope, if the House proceeded with the Bill, they would [illegible] those objections. [illegible] next session, when it might be referred to a Select Committee, who would take evidence upon it.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in reply, said he had listened to all that had been said in favour of the postponement of the Bill, and in objection to the Bill itself; but he had not heard one argument that had convinced him. He had told the House, that if those objections were valid, he was prepared to go into the Bill in all candour and sincerity, both with regard to the public, the Government, and the distillers, and to make such alterations in Committee as might seem necessary. The Bill had been framed with the greatest care; and he would warn honorable members, that if they carried this amendment, that he did not see how it would be competent for the Government, or any member under their standing orders, to bring forward any measure for the renewal of the present Act, which would expire on the 31st December next. He thought, by such a course the Government would be greatly embarrassed, and the revenue damaged. The Estimates had been framed in the contemplation that this Act would be passed, and it was futile their voting away money for different purposes, if the Government was not reserved with powers to enforce the collection of a corresponding revenue. Without a distillation Act were passed, he did not believe the revenue would meet the proposed expenditure; and whatever inconvenience might arise, the Government would be bound by the principles of rigid economy, and not spend more than it collected. He did not object to call evidence; but he did not believe that there was any proposal in the Act, the practical bearings of which had not already been tested both with the colony and at home. He would entreat the House to allow this Bill to go into Committee, and if they did not choose to make the measure a permanent one, let them pass it for two or three years.

The House then divided on Mr. Cowper's amendment that the Bill be committed that day six months, when there appeared—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Lowe	Colonial Secretary
Brewster	Auditor-General
Murray	Mr. Allen
Robinson	Lamb
Captain O'Connell	Parker
Mr. Wild	Collector of Customs
Grant	Mr. Berry
Foster	Colonial Treasurer (teller)
Bowman	
Cowper (teller)	

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the further consideration in Committee of the Spirit Duties Bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

JURY LAWS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee on the Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relative to Jurors and Juries in New South Wales. Carried.

The 13th clause, enacting how Special Jury precepts should issue, was passed.

The 14th clause, enacting how the names of the jurors should be chosen in pursuance of the general precept, was passed.

The 15th clause, enacting how the jury should be summoned in pursuance of the general precept was passed.

Clause 16, enacting that the Sheriff should make a return to the general precept, was passed.

The 17th clause, providing that all crimes and misdemeanors should be tried by a jury of twelve, was passed.

Clause 18, providing that a special jury for trying criminal cases might be obtained, was passed.

Clause 19, giving the Court power to issue precepts and make orders, was passed.

Clause 20, providing that civil issues might be tried by a special jury of four, was passed.

The 21st clause, providing that either plaintiff or defendant might, on application, have their case tried by a jury of twelve, was postponed.

The 22nd clause, providing that all cases of trial by jury not specially provided for, should be governed by English rules, was passed.

The 23rd clause, providing how common jurors should be sworn, was passed.

The 24th clause, relative to the right of challenge, was postponed.

The 25th clause, providing for the striking of juries in civil cases, was passed.

The Council then resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The House adjourned at half-past 8 o'clock till 3 o'clock this day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

BEFORE the full Court.

ATKINSON v. COX AND OTHERS.

This action was tried on the 13th of August in the last year, before His Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON and a Jury of four, when a verdict was found for the defendants.

The defendants are members of the Town Council of Windsor, and passed certain resolutions touching the repairs of the hospital in that town, and also the furnishing chairs and other articles for the same. These repairs were effected by the plaintiff, as it was alleged upon the personal credit of the defendants; they however refused to pay the amount, and consequently this action was brought.

Mr. BROADHURST now moved for a new trial on the ground of misdirection. The defendants are, it was contended, not the corporation, but merely the managing part of it: The Queen v. Pallamore, 10 A. and E., 286; the Queen v. York, 2 Queen's Bench, 847; Braithwaite v. Scofield, 9 B. and C., 401:—All the defendants signed the resolution and credit was given to them personally, and are so liable; Eaton v. Bell, 5 B. and A., and Horsley v. Bell, 1 Brown's Chy. Cases, 707. The defendants are not agents, but principals, and are so liable; Thomas v. Edwards, 2 M. and W., 217.

Messrs. WINDEYER and DARVALL now appeared in support of the verdict, and urged that the cases cited on the other side, and likened unto the present, were not at all in point; they were cases where committee men of certain private undertakings were held personally liable;—but the Council in the present case are a public body, and appointed by a public Act of Council; and the charter points out the duty of the Council, and the way all funds necessary should be raised. The plaintiff is presumed to have known the Act, and therefore cannot now say that he credited the defendants personally; his remedy was against the whole corporation. The repairs, &c., were such ordinary things, that it was not necessary that they should have been ordered under the seal of the Council. The Mayor of Ludlow v. Charlton, 6 M. & W. 820; Arnold v. The Mayor of Poole, 2 D. N. S. 500.

Mr. BROADHURST replied and referred to Dowsman v. Jones, Jurist, 1845.

The Court reserved its judgment.

MOORE v. FURLONG AND ANOTHER.

This was an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff against Captain Furlong and a constable, for committing an alleged trespass to the dwelling house of the plaintiff, and taking therefrom a cask of tallow. The tallow in question had been found at Newcastle, being a waif, and as such, the defendant Furlong, a magistrate, issued a document in the nature of a warrant, to take possession of it. Possession was taken of it by the other defendant, a constable. The action was tried on the 16th August in the last year, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff, damages £30.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL now moved for a new trial on a variety of grounds. The verdict had been found against both defendants, and if it should turn out, that the verdict was not sustainable against both, then there must be a new trial; again, the trespass was alleged as against real, as also against personal property, and here too the verdict was found generally. If it should turn out that the verdict cannot stand for both trespasses, then also there must be a new trial. Suppose the two defendants were not committed together in the trespasses, then it would be unfair towards either, that the one should be called upon to pay the damages assessed against both. The document produced is not a warrant at all, for it merely authorises the constable "to seize and detain a cask of tallow, alleged to have been washed on shore," &c. It does not authorise [illegible] Granting that it were done, the party who should [illegible] did it unwarrantably, and the magistrate could not be held liable for the act. In case of waifs, magistrates have such a general power to issue such a document; this was the only thing to connect Captain Furlong with the alleged trespass. Besides, the Larceny Act enables the magistrate to issue such a document in cases of waif. Again, no trespass was committed to the realty; the house where the tallow was lodged was a public-house, and the constable entered as anybody else would, and when he asked for the cask, Mr. Fisher, who originally found it, and had requested the plaintiff to take care of it until an owner should be found, being present, answered (not the plaintiff), he would give it up, but at the risk of those who took it; the door of the room where it was was then opened, and the cask taken away; this, it was contended, was not a trespass to the house—and as to the trespass to the personalty, to the cask of tallow, the plaintiff had no title to it, to maintain such an action as this. Lastly, the damages were excessive, for the plaintiff has suffered nothing; the tallow was not his.

Mr. HOLROYD appeared to support the verdict, contending at some length, that the evidence at the trial fully supported and warranted the Jury in arriving at the verdict they did. The constable came to the public-house of the plaintiff with the full intention of seizing and taking away the cask of tallow, and not as an ordinary customer, it was a trespass. He came there, too, by virtue of a warrant under seal, signed by Captain Furlong; as a magistrate, whereas the Statute of Westminster did not give any magistrate such a power in a case like the present, and the damages given by the Jury were not excessive, for the conduct of the defendant, Captain Furlong, was not such that a magistrate ought to be guilty of.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied, and the Court reserved its judgment.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.

DEMURRERS.—Milford v. Brown, Woolley v. Wood.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Macrae v. Tooth, Humphrey v. Jones, doe dem. Devine and others v. Barrett, doe dem. Hawley v. Brown.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Chief Commissioner SUTTOR.

CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

The following insolvents, having complied with the Insolvency Acts, and being unopposed, had certificates of discharge allowed them—namely: Robert Neil Hodge, John James Kyle, and Owen M'Mahon. The following individuals had certificates of discharge allowed them, subject to the usual affidavits being filed—viz.: Henry Cape and William Dolan. The hearing of similar applications on behalf of Evan Williams and Francis Hilard was adjourned till Thursday next, at noon.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

John M'Lennan, a single meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

There are no meetings entered for to-morrow.

The dividend in Richard Jones's estate, per plan confirmed on Wednesday, was 2d., not 4½d. as stated yesterday.

MOLONG MINING COMPANY.

THE half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Molong Mining Company was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the office of Messrs. Graham and Montefiore, Spring-street, for the purpose of receiving the first report of the Board of Directors. The following gentlemen were present—Major Smythe, Messrs. E. C. Suttor, H. O. Darvall, F. H. Unwin, R. Ramsay, T. H. Hood, R. Graham, I. L. Montefiore, C. Frith, F. Castelle, and T. C. Breillat.

Mr. BREILLAT moved that Mr. Montefiore be called to the chair, which being seconded by Major SMYTHE, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN briefly addressed the meeting on the object they had in view; it was to receive the Report of the Directors, and it being their first report, it was necessarily confined almost to a brief history of the discovery and capability of the mine. He was happy, however, to state that this history was of a character which justified sanguine expectations of the future success of the Company, so long as its operations were conducted with prudence and energy. He believed the calculations made in the Report had been well considered, and that the shareholders might rely with confidence on the statements in that document. He would now read the Report.

The Report set forth that in the year 1834 that the grant of 1280 acres, in which the present shaft was situated, and which was then called Copper Hill, was known to contain copper ore. That in 1846 the attention of Mr. Hood having been attracted to the rich surface indication of the land, he obtained a lease of it for fifty years, from the Rev. H. Hobart, with the power to work a mine on the condition of handing over to the proprietor one-tenth of the ore raised at the mouth of the shaft. An Act of Council had subsequently been passed and forwarded to England for the royal assent, to enable the trustees of Mr. Hobart, in the case of his death, and that of his wife, within fifty years, to confirm the lease for forty years. In February, 1847, a Joint-stock Company was formed, with a capital of £6000, in 600 shares of £10 each, 150 of such shares being allotted to Mr. Hood for his interest in the mine, and for the expense and trouble incurred by him in obtaining the Act of Council. Such shares to be considered as paid up in full, but available for dividends only so far as the other shares might be from time to time paid up. The remaining 350 shares having been taken up by private individuals, a board of directors was appointed, and steps taken for opening the mine. A deposit of £2 per share had been paid, making an available fund of £700, of which £533 only had been expended, leaving a balance of £167 for the expenses of the current year. The expenditure included all the legal charges for the deeds of settlement, and other preliminary expenses incurred in forming the Company. A blacksmith's forge, and other suitable buildings for the workmen, and instruments and blasting powder, had also been erected. The Company had at present in its employ a mine captain, an under-ground captain, and ten men; but the promise which the increasing richness of the lodes afforded would justify the directors in increasing the amount of labour, as fast as it could be procured at a reasonable rate. The next call of £2 per share would be due on the 1st of August next, and a further call of the same amount would probably be made, after which it was hoped that no further demand would be made upon the shareholders. The reports from the captain of the mine were highly satisfactory; two very rich lodes of copper ore having been already opened within a few feet from the surface, and both full of native copper. The report then entered into a comparative statement of the expected produce of the mine as compared with those of other countries. The average cost of raising the ore from the English mines was from £3 to £5 15s. per ton, the average value being £6 15s. 6d. The surface ore of the Kapunda mines in South Australia contained 23 per cent. of copper, the average price being £24 8s. 6d. per ton at Swansea. The surface ore of the Burra mine contained 19 per cent., its present average price being £14 10s., the present return of produce being 45 to 60 per cent. The assays of the produce of the Molong mine had been from 18 to 45 per cent., and the average of its surface indication was about 30 per cent, and it might reasonably be expected that the lodes lately struck would not yield less than 40 per cent. The quantity of ore that might be raised, could only be limited by the amount of labour employed; but it was calculated that at least 500 tons of picked ore could be sent down annually to Sydney at a cost of not less than £5 a ton. This would enable them to lay down their ores in England at a cost of little more than £8 10s. per ton, which was but little more than the cost of the carriage of the Adelaide ore. The cost of raising the ore at present was about 40s. per ton, and by dressing and cleaning it was hoped the expense of carriage might be diminished. The probability of [illegible] being [illegible] alluded to, but the directors [illegible] to give any opinion on [illegible] Report concluded with [illegible] wish of the Directors [illegible] fullest explanation [illegible] to the shareholders [illegible] approval of the course pursued by the [illegible] intendent and mining captains employed by the Company.

Major SMYTHE, in moving the first resolution, had much pleasure in congratulating the meeting on the very satisfactory character of the Report. It must be matter of great satisfaction to them all to know that not only was the Company actually established, but also that they had commenced their operations—under such favourable auspices, and with so good a prospect of ultimate profit and success. He should move that the Report be adopted and printed in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Mr. R. RAMSAY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. UNWIN begged to move that the thanks of the meeting, on behalf of the shareholders, be given to the Directors of the Company. He was quite sure the meeting would heartily concur in this vote. The commencement of an undertaking of this nature was always the most difficult step, and they were indebted to the judicious management of the board for the cheering prospects which they might now fairly entertain. The Company had been established on safe grounds, and the prudence and success of its first operations augured well for the future.

Mr. BABILLAT seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were also moved and adopted to the Chairman (Mr. Montefiore) for his active services on behalf of the Company, and to the Committee of management.

Mr. F. O. DARVALL, who had recently returned from the mine, exhibited some specimens of the surface ore which he had casually picked up. They were very rich ores, the one being a very rich blue carbonate, containing from 50 to 55 per cent. of copper; the other a grey oxide, mixed with green carbonate, contained spots of native copper.

The subject of erecting smelting furnaces by the Company underwent some discussion; but no decision was arrived at.

A general feeling appeared to prevail of confidence in the present management and in the future success of the Company.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(*From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.*)

THERE is no great variety in the make of evening dresses this season, as far as the corsages are concerned; they continue to be pointed and with draperie or berthe, and the sleeves very short; the skirts are very long, and, if of thick materials, form trains; they are still made very full. Velvet, figured satins, moires, and damas, are mostly used for evening dress, and accord well with the necklaces, bandeaux of diamonds, now so fashionable. Tunics of point d'Angleterre, forming short upper skirt, over a satin dress, with deep berthe and flounce to correspond, have a very rich effect. Very small tips of marabouts, feathers, on damas or brocarts of gold or silver, in small Moorish patterns, have a beautiful effect. Generally speaking, all dresses of clear materials, as gauzes, crapes, &c., are made with several skirts, the upper one forming corbeille or tunic; for young ladies, taffetas are still much in favour, and form toilettes of elegant simplicity. Flowers are very much used in ornamenting dresses, and gimp is very fashionable, and made in great variety, both as to style and lightness. Mantauts of gimp en relief are sometimes placed on each side of the skirts of crape or gauze dresses, raising the tucks so as to form draperie terminating with a nœud of gimp à jour; this nœud may be replaced by a feuillage of velvet. Dresses of taffetas bouton d'or, sea green, or all white, with triple flounces, are pretty for demi toilette. Crape bonnets and capotes are being made ornamented with flowers, encircled with blond; some are intermixed with straw or gimp, and are of a lightness and elegance suitable to the spring season. Bonnets of paille guipure will be amongst the earliest in request. Capotes à coulisses of gros d'été have the runners ornamented with velvet, and others have a narrow blond put on full at each coulisse. The evening coiffures offer many pretty novelties; the newest are the gypsy, of black lace or dentelle d'or, intermixed with roses and leaves; the coiffures Luisa and Odette are also pretty; one formed of a half-square of lace is quite novel: the corners rounded, and fall behind the head, and the sides are confined by honeysuckle, a spray of which crosses the forehead under the border of the fichu. Marine flowers are very fashionable this season, and compose many pretty coiffures; wreaths are numerous and widen into full bunches at the ears.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. A. C. BROWN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Woolpacks, Tarpaulins, Dray Covers.

MR. J. K. HEYDON.—At his Mart, this evening, Books and Stationery.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddler's Materials, Saddles, Boots and Shoes, Hats.

MR. S. SOLOMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Malacca Canes, Silk Velvets, Sundries, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Estates, at Redbank, River Hastings, Port [illegible]quarie, a Herd of Cattle.

[illegible] J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Groceries, Window Glass.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at half-past 7 o'clock, P.M., Medical Books, Surgical Instruments.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Oil Floor Cloth, Groceries, Wines, Ale.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, 3557 Sheep, with Station.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—At the annual meeting of the Australian Subscription Library held yesterday, eight proprietors and ten annual subscribers were admitted.

SPECIAL LICENSING MEETING.—The special licensing meeting which was, to have been held yesterday at noon, in the Police Office, could not be constituted, as out of twenty-seven qualified Magistrates who had been warned, only seven attended; whereas, according to the Licensing Acts, as they are at present in operation, at least fourteen Magistrates, or one-half the number of all the qualified Magistrates warned must be present at every special licensing meeting. It was stated yesterday by several of the applicants, that in consequence of the meeting not being held according to appointment they would be very severe pecuniary sufferers, as independent of loss of time they had to defray the expenses of their sureties, and in many cases are at present under double rent while their stock of spirituous and fermented liquors are no more profitable to them than if they were still in the hands of the merchants or brewers, and every day's delay depriving them of at least the 1-313th part of the fair profits of their business, while on the other hand they are called on to pay the same duties and license fees as if they had their public-houses opened on and from the 1st instant.

THE FANCY BALL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's *Herald*, that the stewards, in order to prevent any misapprehension as to their former notice, respecting the costume of guests attending the Mayor's Fancy Ball on Wednesday next, have announced that ladies and gentlemen attending that *fête* must appear either in costume or fancy dress; and that a compliance with this regulation is absolutely necessary to secure admission. Such being the arrangement, it will prevent any unpleasant refusals of *entrée*, if those who have received admission tickets take the necessary steps in time to comply with the notice adverted to.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The correspondence of the Irish and Scotch Relief Committee is allowed to pass through the Post Office free. The Committee have sent copies of their appeal and other documents throughout the country, and are daily in expectation of hearing that district committees have been formed. The subscriptions at present are but trifling in amount, but as every vessel brings intelligence of [illegible] distress being on the increase, and the deaths [illegible] starvation, at the latest dates, were at the rate of two hundred a-day, we should hope a liberal sum will be raised. The Irishmen who are distributed in the interior, and are in receipt of good wages, most of whom must have friends and relatives among the sufferers, are particularly called upon to subscribe handsomely.

GOVERNMENT INTERPRETER.—Mr. Alfred Lewis Cæsar has been appointed to the office of public interpreter in Sydney. From his known qualifications as a linguist Mr. C. will prove of essential service to the mercantile portion of the community, especially to those interested in East India and China shipping.

THE "AUSTRALIAN."—We understand the proprietor of the *Australian* has parted with his interest in that journal. We perceive Mr. Hall's name, as editor, has also been withdrawn from the imprint.

WATCH STEALING.—Donald M'Donald, residing in Brown Bear Lane, informed the police yesterday, that at an early hour in the morning, while in King-street, in company with a man whose name he did not know, the latter attacked him, and took from him his patent lever silver watch and appendages, with which he made his escape, M'Donald, who was in liquor at the time, being unable to follow him.

THE COLONIAL TREASURER.—It is not often that the Colonial Treasurer addresses the Council, but when he does, his remarks, being explanations of items in the Estimates, are generally of importance; but he speaks in such a low, indistinct manner, that it is almost impossible to hear him in the gallery. If the honorable member can speak a little louder, we hope he will do so while the Estimates are under consideration.

We are requested by Mr. Mort to remind our readers that he will sell at his Rooms, this day, without any reserve, at 12 o'clock, 3557 fine woolled sheep, now running under the charge of Mr. Charles Coxen, Myall Creek, Darling Downs.—*Communicated.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your paper of 29th May, containing a report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council on the "Land Orders," came to hand this morning. With your permission, I will offer a few observations on the debate.

I beg to premise, that on the first appearance of the matter presented to my view as the speech of the honorable member for Auckland, I was somewhat startled at its monstrous length. As I had, however, heard much of the eloquence of Mr. Lowe, I flattered myself that the perusal of this speech on so important a question would amply repay the time devoted to such purpose. Much to my disappointment, I met with nothing but sheer declamation; an unmeaning jumble of "yawning gulphs" and "frightful precipices." But fearing that I had glanced over it with too much precipitancy, and being desirous of forming a just estimate of the speaker's ability, I gave the speech a second perusal; and a second time I laid it down in disappointment. Such a volume of unmeaning sounds might afford gratification to those who asserted that *they* had the funds wherewith to purchase the runs and oust the squatters. To such tastes senatorial, the eloquence of Mr. Lowe doubtless rivalled that of Demosthenes and Cicero. But in these matter-of-fact days, men of common sense judge a speaker by the cogency of his reasoning powers, and not by the bombastic strains of a wild imagination. To some minds unmeaning sounds warbled sweetly carry conviction. The length of a speech is the criterion by which they judge the ability of a speaker. The declaimer, like the dealer in magic, throws his lights and shades upon the wall; he presents to his simple auditory "yawning gulphs" and "frightful precipices," and they are filled with astonishment at the wonderful feats of a "Jack-o'lantern."

Where such men as Mr. Wentworth have spoken on the subject, it would be impertinence in me to deem it necessary to expose the fallacies of Mr. Lowe; but there is one portion of his speech which calls loudly for condemnation. It requires but a dispassionate perusal, and its tendency to scatter discord must strike the most unsuspecting. So long as Sir George Gipps remained, Mr. Lowe had a wide field for the display of his oratorical powers. Sir George away, it is still necessary to keep attention awake to the abilities of Mr. Lowe; to call forth other antagonists in battle with whom he can astonish the world with his burst of eloquence. He must have some pinnacle from which he can command the gaze of the multitude. Let purse-proud ...... with exquisite taste, slap their well-filled pockets, and applaud; let the rabbleshout "Long live Lowe." Inconsistency is revenged, and the pride of the orator is gratified.

With Mr. Wentworth, I feel grateful to Earl Grey for the just concession he has made to the squatting interests of the colony. But Mr. Lowe asks—"What right has the squatter to the lease of his run?" The *Sydney Herald* contains a good answer to that question. But I submit that circumstances demand it—and a wise policy confers it. The right is based on the advantage which the colony will derive from its concession.

The absurdity of supposing that the squatters hereafter will hold their runs against the will of the Government and the whole people of the colony, is worthy the reasoning faculties of Mr. Lowe. Are our shepherds bandits, and we bandit chieftains, that we can command their service and blood at our pleasure? Never was notion so preposterously absurd. But, gentlemen, I would ask Mr. Lowe, Is the squatter never to be rewarded? Is the veteran pioneer, when his eye has lost its lustre, to be turned adrift, a houseless wanderer, at the caprice of every political charlatan? Are the youth of the colony, who have left the protection of her cities and dared the "pitiless storms" of the distant wilderness, to be driven from their humble abodes to suit the cupidity of every fresh arrival? Are we ever to be wanderers—without home—without religion? In what way are we to educate our children, and the children of those who accompany us, if we are to continue wanderers and outcasts? Under such circumstances, how shall the mild influences of religious tendencies be imparted to them? It is by education alone that the rising generation can be preserved in their allegiance to the throne. It is education alone that will enable them to resist the sophistry of a Lowe, and protect the colony from the ravings of democracy, and the vicious outpourings of infidelity!

Mr. Lowe insinuates that the squatter considers himself superior to his fellow-colonists. In reply to this insinuation, I shall merely observe, that some short time since, when in Melbourne, I perused an article in a Sydney journal, professing to be a critique on a certain term used by some country gentlemen in an address to his Excellency the Governor. Without entering into dispute as to the propriety of that term, I must confess, that I arose from the perusal of the article with mingled feelings of indignation and disgust. As a native of the colony, I felt outrageously insulted; and I deplored that condition of society, which could, for a moment, tolerate the author of so scandalous a production. At that moment, gentlemen, I thanked God that I was a squatter. So repugnant to my mind was that villanous production, that I fully expected to hear of the citizens of Sydney having expelled with execrations the dastard who wrote it. The absence of such monstrous outrages on good taste and manly feeling it is on which the squatter felicitates himself in his solitary abode. Such productions are fit only for the brothel and the gaol. Hume, Gibbon, Robertson—the sages of ancient and modern times—are the companions of the squatter. In such society, his mind is elevated, his taste refined; and he looks down with ineffable contempt on the spiteful denunciations of a licentious Press.

The peculiar manner in which Mr. Lowe alluded to the term "miserable rivalries," used so felicitously by Mr. Wentworth, certainly provoked a smile. There was truth in that expression. It was a home-thrust!

"Oh!——what a hole!
Let daylight in upon my soul."

In justice, however, to Mr. Lowe I must admit, that in one passage of his speech the orator shines most conspicuously. Obloquy he *expected*—obloquy he *defied*! Here the speaker stood on firm ground. He had full confidence in his powers of endurance. He was eloquent! Let the wolf gnaw his vitals; what cared he? Like the youth of Sparta, he was trained to suffer. "Hanging," it is said, "is nothing when you are used to it!"

Dr. Bland, too, it appears, took a prominent part in the debate. Only fancy: the Doctor knew a gentleman that could not get a run! I, too, know a gentleman that cannot get a run. But these are not the sort of gentlemen for squatters. The genuine squatter ventures on and on till he finds a run. I had four months of weary travel before I found a run, and it cost me at least a thousand pounds. True, runs now-a-days are of more value than pill-boxes, or where the beauty of squatting? The Doctor physics his patients at pleasure, and much good may it do them; but, with submission, I must decidedly protest against the Council Chamber being converted into a dispensary for physicing the squatters. As the Doctor appears to think it desirable that we should be restricted to a certain number of sheep, others may think it desirable that he should be restricted in the number of his patients. "No," says the Doctor, "my patients are honestly earned; they are the reward of my industry, talent, and perseverancee." Doctor, the squatter's reward is the increase of his flocks. He must be industrious—he must have talent and perseverance, or he cannot prosper. Deny to the squatter his recompense, and the show of your pill-boxes would be mercy in comparison. I suspect, however, that Dr. Bland has something in view—a design, perchance, on some of our runs. That he would make a capital squatter, there cannot be a doubt; for who can read his speeches on land and labour, without being struck with his inimitable talent for "wool gathering?" But Dr. Bland is a gentleman, and in that character no man can be more respected.

Mr. Lowe sneered at the declaration of Mr. Wentworth when he acknowledged that he would be satisfied with the arrangements of Sir Charles Fitz Roy on the land question. But allow me to ask any one of common sense, To whom are we to look for an adjustment of this difficulty? To the Colonial Legislature? What, here to day, and there to-morrow? Heaven forbid! To whom then, but to one who, privately unconcerned at the result, calmly weighs all circumstances, and adjusts the balance at his discretion. No two colonists appear to agree on the subject. Envy and cupidity banish all chance of fair dealing. As the question, however, must be decided and that speedily, who so worthy to decide as the gentleman who presides over our affairs? For my part, to prevent anything like ill-feeling towards Her Majesty's representative, I would most gladly submit the matter to the honest judgment of the Colonial Secretary.

A domestic occurrence of rather an interesting nature having just happened, I must hastily declare myself, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,
HORACE WILLS.

Lexington, Port Phillip, June 16, 1847.

REVIEW.

SAVAGE LIFE AND SCENES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, being an Artist's impressions of Countries and People at the Antipodes, with numerous illustrations. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, author of "The New Zealanders," illustrated; "South Australia," illustrated; "A Ramble in Malta and Sicily, &c." in two volumes. London, Smith, Elder, and Co., 1847. pp. xii., 230, 280.

WHAT an inexhaustible theme are these Antipodean colonies! Here we have two more goodly volumes embellished with really excellent drawings of scenery, detailing for the hundredth time the peculiarities of Australian life, climate, and colonisation. And yet with all this never ceasing "illustration" of New South Wales, we verily believe, people at home are as ignorant as Goths of all that Australians deem their boast, their privilege, and their glory. Yea, even Ministers of State, who ought to know all these things by heart, appear to act towards us as if we had neither "local habitation" nor "name." It is to be hoped, however, that time which restores as well as consumes all things will, by the aid of such volumes as these, "help us out of our difficulties," and lead to a full appreciation of what Mr. Angas and others of his craft justly deem worthy of admiration.

In noticing this addition to the stock of Colonial history, it is not our intention to make an analysis of its contents, or to deal with the book chapter by chapter. Personal adventures, of which the staple of the book is woven, need not such systematic treatment; and if our readers need such amusement, they had better go to the fountain head, and follow the author's account from beginning to end. We have too much to do of a more serious kind, and too little space to allow of much room for his sentimentalities or artistical conceits.

Mr. Angas is well known to many, as a young man possessing a certain talent for description by pen and pencil, who has travelled in other lands before he came hither, and who, in his title page declares, that he has already tempted popular opinion, though somewhat affectedly he "claims indulgence for any marks of crude or hasty composition, &c., &c., &c., all which we set down in our balance account with him, as blarney, or bunkum, or whatever it may please the facetious to have it called. Authors have no right to publish "crude and hasty composition," and charge the public for the trouble of digesting it. We cannot believe he would expect the British public to buy his illustrations of the New Zealanders, &c., if they were mere crude and hasty compositions. Nor do we see, how he can escape the charge of neglecting his own interests, if he has really offended good taste by his pen. These remarks are not intended for him, who may perhaps never see them; but for those amongst ourselves, who are endeavouring to follow, if not to rival, Mr. Angas in his own professional career.

When he was exhibiting his pictures of New Zealand and South Australian scenery and people at the Royal Hotel, there were not wanting many who considered him a very promising artist, and there is little doubt that the singularity of many of the scenes thus illustrated have proved extremely exciting to such a wonder-seeking individual as John Bull, who, we are given to understand, is now admiring and feasting with all his might, the interesting young Englishman who is enacting the part of a Maori, of great intelligence, before the nobles and the gentry, and even the Court of dear old gullible Great Britain.

The talent that certainly lurked in these sketches to which we allude, may be detected in this book, and the very first wood cut, at p. 2, vol. 1, introducing us to seven happy individuals engaged in the pleasing occupation incident to a cruise 'off the Lizard,' the first week at sea, affords proof positive that the author has *internal* resources at his command. There is a wood cut in another place, p. 33, of the same volume, representing a sailor boy in the act of "stowing the royal," which (whatever nautical or artistical errors it may exhibit), is full of history. But there is something very cockneyish in the conclusion of the story which it illustrates.

> Nov. 14.—We crossed the tropic of Capricorn. It was an angry, tempestuous-looking night, with a wild stormy sky, and the sun set in grandeur. Alas! it set for ever to one who was intently watching it from the vessel's deck. Wilson, the sailor-boy, a noble, generous fellow, stood looking over my shoulder, as I made a hasty sketch of the evening sky. It was the last sunset of the tropic, and the black clouds seemed to portend the outburst of a tempest. Poor boy! he knew not that that sunset was to be his last; that he should no more watch it sink over the blue horizon; that before the morrow dawned, his fair forehead should be laid low in the dark and stormy sea; and that the sun should shine upon his grave—a silent, unknown place of waters—as the ship held on her way, amid the glories of its next setting. About midnight he was ordered aloft to stow the royal.
>
> Presently the cry of "a boy overboard!" broke the solemn stillness of the night. It was a wild and fearful cry: one to be remembered through a lifetime. They pointed towards the spot where he fell. The Pleiades were shining above it like a cluster of diamonds, and the waning moon silvered the edges of the dark clouds as they hurried past.
>
> "He oft by moonlight watch had tired mine ear
> With everlasting stories of his home
> And of his mother."
>
> I can feel for that mother. What will be her anguish when they tell her that her boy—her only boy—is not! And his little sisters—will they not look up mournfully, and ask why he comes no more back again to play with them!

Take another illustration in prose—it exhibits the artist at the top of his bent. He would, we think, make a capital scene painter, or illustrator of tea-trays.

> The albatross has long since joined us. These noble birds soar along with plumage of dazzling whiteness, looking as pure and unspotted as the stainless air through which they sail I have watched the albatross taking his nocturnal flight over the moonlit waters: now skimming on the breast of a half-seen wave; anon mounting in mid air, and wheeling his steady course in one vast sweep, till he appears in bold relief against the unclouded moon. Wandering, with [illegible] and majestic flight, over the desolate waters of the ocean, thousands of miles from land, the giant albatross has an appearance in keeping with the lonely grandeur of the scene.
>
> We had a violent gale; the mainsail was stowed, and little Charlie, one of the lads, after vainly endeavouring to hold on, was sent on deck by the men. The captain threatened to beat him, and as he turned away there was an inward struggle to conceal the rising tear I could guess his thoughts: they were of home—the home he had so lately exchanged for a life of hardship amongst strangers; and then he thought of the boy who had bade farewell to all his troubles, and maybe, for the moment, envied him his calm and quiet resting-place.
>
> I delight in watching the sea-fires rolling in the wake of the vessel at night as she dashes onward: they are the stars that light the unfathomable abysses of ocean, gleaming upon many a cold seaweed bank and many a coral cavern; they sparkle along the dolphin's path, and dash back as the grampus cleaves his way through the briny waters, begemming the crest of every surge above which the wandering albatross sweeps with silent pinion through the nights of the southern ocean: aye, and they sparkle, too, like dim tapers, over many a grave, and burn and glow with their green phosphorescent light amidst the multitudes of dead that are there.

These passages are quoted to show the absurdity of people writing nonsense in their prefaces about "crude and hasty composition." There is no parallel to the wonders of the "sea-fires" aforesaid, that we are acquainted with, out of Ossian or Tom Thumb.

It is fortunate, that all the author's sketches are not in this Bombastes vein; and that he can sometimes recollect, the principle of all true art is to conceal the art. The simple description that follows is infinitely to be preferred, to all the high wrought, purple, golden, rosy, dazzling, sparkling, burning, glowing, phosphorescent pictures of glare, glitter, and moonshine. The reader must bear in mind, that it is with the impressions of an artist we are dealing,—and that when an artist is not true to nature, he is not an artist but a caricaturist. If there be anything of true art in the composition of the neat little sketch, we will be content to turn shepherd and tend "downy flocks" of another kind with the cannibals.

> The moon off the New Holland coast is exquisitely clear, and the mackerel sky most beautiful; it reminds one of a brilliant gem reposing on a cushion of the whitest and softest wool. The stars are twinkling out at every break in the spotted clouds, that steal like downy flocks along the upper regions of the atmosphere, with the cool night breeze for their shepherd.

"Brilliant gems" "reposing" on "cushions" of "wool"—can only suit the Lord Chancellor! As for the spotted clouds, that are like downy flocks, and the cool night breeze acting the part of shepherd—all we have to say of it, and such like figures of fancy—must be in the words of Hamlet: "I would have such fellows whipped for over-doing Termagant; it out-herods Herod; pray you avoid it." That the author is capable of better things, his description of the country about Lake Alexandrina will prove. It is worth quoting.

> The country along the right bank of the Murray to wards Lake Alexandrina is a limestone tract, with level plains of desert-like appearance, covered with salsalaceous plants and salt lagoons. Our horizon eastward was bounded by the blue and unknown hills of the Tattayarra country.
>
> A graceful broomlike tree, bearing clusters of yellow blossoms, grows amongst the reeds; and bushes of the *Polygonum*, with its leafless and juicy stems, through which the brilliant blue wrens are constantly fluttering like blossoms, occur plentifully not far from the banks of the Murray.
>
> In this district the natives were very numerous their encampments being scattered along the narrow strip of ground between the limestone cliffs and the water's edge: there they find plenty of food from the fish, mussels, cray-fish, bulrush-root, and other products of this large river. We frequently came upon their ovens or cooking fires, resembling kilns, beneath which the roots of the bulrush were being steamed between heated stones. The women at our approach ran into the reeds; the sounds of their low jabbering voices becoming less distinct as they sought their hiding-places.
>
> Whilst encamped in a pine forest, we were approached by a droll-looking fellow: a tall, muscular native, perfectly naked, armed with a wirri and a spear, and having the hair of his beard, whiskers, and other parts of his body most carefully plucked out. From the crown of the head to the waist he was copiously plastered with red ochre and grease, which dripped from his long matted ringlets; and his hair was ornamented with kangaroo teeth, fastened into it with clay, which hung down over his forehead. He had just passed through those ceremonies of his tribe which consist of initiatory rites into the state of manhood; and he held in one hand a branch of *eucalyptus*; the green bough being symbolical of his situation, according to the "rain-makers," or wise old men. This stately fellow came up to us in the most gentlemanly manner possible, stating that he was "berry good black fellow;" and as he had no card, he gave us his name, "Tom Ugly." Another young man, who had undergone similar rites, and rejoicing in the English appellation of "Jack Larkins," also made his appearance. Both these gentlemen fetched in a supply of water, and then sat down to assist us with our meal.
>
> An elderly native, who called himself 'Mr. Mason,' ran up to us in great haste, greeting the corporal with all the demonstrations of the most cordial friendship. This old man had exchanged names with Mason, as a proof of his brotherly feeling: a distinction amongst his tribe of which he was not a little proud. The name given in return was "Mooloo," by which title Mason was generally known amongst the surrounding tribes. 'Mr. Mason' introduced us to his *lubra* or wife Charlberri, who was wrapped in a round grass mat, which supported her picaninny at her back: the little creature was chewing the favourite bulrush root, a large net of which was suspended from its mother's shoulders. Beside her stood her son, a fine little boy, about four years old, called Rimmelliperingery, also chewing a long piece of bulrush root, and looking up at us intently with the largest, darkest, and most penetrating eyes I ever beheld: had not their whites been deeply tinged with yellow, and the long lashes been matted together with a mucous discharge from the eye, they might have been called beautiful. Rimmelliperingery is the pride of his tribe, and wears the upper mandible of the black swan round his neck; which is regarded as a *gunwarrie* or wizard charm.
>
> As we journeyed on, about sunset, our attention was attracted to a dark-looking object between the forked branches of a casuarina or she-oak tree; on examination, we found it to be the dried and shrivelled body of an old woman, carelessly pushed up into the tree, there to remain till the bones fell asunder, demanding an interment below the sand by the nearest relative. As the bodies of the old and infirm are considered unworthy of the trouble bestowed on those of young and favourite warriors, they are frequently put into trees in this way; without enrolment in mats and netting, or the careful covering of boughs, which distinguish the latter, whose sacred mummies are carefully deposited on an elevated platform of posts. Near this spot we noticed a circular hollow in the limestone rock, about twelve feet in diameter, and upwards of twenty in depth.
>
> The low flats adjoining the junction of the Murray with the lake, bear evident marks of having once formed a part of the bed of the lake itself. The natives themselves concur in this; and motioning, with a sweep of their hands over the plains, towards the blue hills to the eastward, signify that it was formerly all 'big one water.'

The following account of the fate of the passengers by the *Maria*, on the Coorong, is not without interest:—

> The natives belonging to this portion of the Coorong are known as the *Milmendura* tribe: the people by whom the passengers and crew of the *Maria* were murdered, when that unfortunate vessel was cast away on this part of the coast a few years since.
>
> The recollection of so sad a tragedy lends a melancholy interest to the dreary region. Those who accompanied the party that went in search of the shipwrecked passengers and crew, tell me that such as escaped from the dangers of the reef near Cape Jaffa, where the vessel struck, after subsisting on roots and shell-fish, toiled along the shore for ninety miles—men, women, and children—in the burning sun, hungry and thirsty and barefoot, till they arrived at the Milmendura tribe. Two more days' march, they trusted, would bring them to the sea mouth of the Murray, where the Encounter Bay natives had communication with the whalers; and they there looked for an end to their sufferings. But these terminated only in death: the savages stripped them of their few remaining garments, and deliberately murdered them as they came up in straggling parties; knocking out their brains with wirries, or chasing them with the spear. Many of the bodies were found buried in the sand; some pushed into wombat burrows, and others were never found at all. The fingers of some of the ladies had been cut off with shells to obtain the rings that adorned them; and one of the saddest sights was to see the linen of the children, all stained with blood, lying about in the huts of these cruel wretches. Beneath one of the she-oak trees, in the neighbourhood of our encampment, was found a torn letter, which had been written by a young lady, one of the sufferers, to her friends in England, describing these very savages, who had since murdered her. Several watches were discovered in the native huts, concealed in an incredible number of wrappers; the savages probably imagining them to be alive, or possessing powers of sorcery. Sovereigns also were passed in barter to the Encounter Bay natives, of whom the whalers obtained them for shirts and tobacco. The party in search of these ill-fated voyagers, scoured the country in every direction; burnt the native huts to the ground, and succeeded in capturing two of the murderers; who were hung amongst the sand-hills, as an example to the rest.

At page 71 we have a drawing of a native tomb, which, if we mistake not, has done duty in Mr. Eyre's work. But there is a piece of Australian Ossianism, which we cannot forbear repeating.

> The accompanying plate represents an elevated tomb at Myponga; in connection with which I have been favoured with the following beautiful passage from the pen of my friend Mr. Miles, of Sydney:—
>
> "Saw you the sedgy waters of the pool, gloomy and deep as death?
>
> "Saw you the old trees scathed with age, whitening to each day's sun and to the storm and wind?
>
> "Saw you the whitened branches stretching into the air, with a blue and happy sky beyond?
>
> "Saw you the little floweret on the bank of the deep and gloomy pool, blooming in its beauty?
>
> "Heard you and saw you the tall reeds around the sedgy waters, waving in the wind—reeds of a mournful tone; when all around was silent, when the roaming savage was far away, for the living dread the dead?
>
> "Heard you and saw you the flesh-feeding bird, screaming and shrieking, hovering high in air over this lonely spot?
>
> "Heard you and saw you the wild dog yapping impatiently, and watching where the dark birds feasted?
>
> "This is the solitude of the wilderness.
>
> "The deep and sedgy waters tell of Lethe. The old tree tells of withering age; and the thin white branches upward raised, tell of whithered arms in suppliant prayer, with a bright and happy light beyond. The humble floweret tells of fleet and fading joy. The tall reeds chafing in the wind, where all is desolate and silent, hymn forth a funeral dirge.
>
> "'Tis the wild bird feeds; 'tis the wild dog eyes the corpse that rots. 'Twas here a tribe have placed a chieftain in his once canoe; he rests the sleep of time on the branches of minor shrubs flowering in their beauty, on the land which the white man has left uncursed by misery, slaughter, and corruption, to the savage in the wild."

We are reminded of Tom Moore.

> Good reader! if you e'er have seen
> When Phœbus hastens to his pillow,
> The mermaids, with their tresses green,
> Dancing upon the western billow:
> If you have seen, at twilight dim,
> When the lone spirits' vesper hymn
> Floats wild along the winding shore,
> If you have seen, through mist of eve,
> The fairy train their ringlets weave,
> Glancing along the spangled green:
> If you have seen all this and more,
> God bless me, what a deal you've seen.

Here is a sketch of another kind:—

> After recrossing the river, we came suddenly upon several native encampments: the men were out hunting and fishing; the younger women and children had gone into the reeds in search of bulrush-root and mussels; and none were left around the embers of the morning-fire save two old women, who presented the most humiliating spectacle of human existence possible: extremely old, haggard, shrivelled, and naked; having limbs clothed only with loose and pendulous skin—blind, and tortured with loathsome vermin and disease—there they sat in the ashes, at death's door, beneath a rude shelter of boughs, looking scarcely human! soon perhaps to be thrown out as food for the raven and the wild dog; for their bones are old, and hence unworthy of the rites of savage sepulture.
>
> Near these decrepit old women, we met with another gloomy picture of the lowest grade of our species,—a woman, and a mother, wandering in search of roots, with her digging-stick in her hand. She was almost naked, and her dark limbs were thin and poor; yet she carried a heavy load at her back. Night and day she bore her burden onwards, without complaint, though it was a loathsome and decaying corpse that she cherished. It was the dead body of her son, a child of ten years old; and she had carried it for three weeks in her bundle, as a tribute of her affection. Oh! how strong is a mother's love, when even the offensive and putrid clay can be thus worshipped for the spirit that was once its tenant. She begged some flour, and then passed on into the wilderness—a dark and solitary mourner, beneath the bright sky.

Mr. Angas favours us with a graphic account of the ceremonies and customs of the aborigines of South Australia. It is too long to re-print, but it deserves perusal. One fact is most remarkable, for it proves that the Irish wake for the dead is of primitive antiquity.

> When a friend, or an individual belonging to the same tribe, sees for the first time one of these bodies thus set up, he approaches it, and commences by abusing the deceased for dying; saying there is plenty of food, and that he should have been contented to remain; then, after looking at the body intently for some time, he throws his spear and his *wirri* at it, exclaiming, "Why did you die?"—or, "Take that for dying."

The hoolaloo of the Irish—the ululatus of the old Romans—and this Australia howl—are all one, in origin and design, a relic of some very ancient usage. The conclusion of the ceremony attending on the age of manhood gives a strange idea of the native barbarity of the human mind.

> In the third and last ceremony the young men are styled *Wilyalkanye*, when the most important rites take place. Each individual has a sponsor chosen for him who is laid on his back upon another man's lap, and surrounded by the operators, who enjoin him to discharge his duties aright. The young men are then led away from the camp, and blindfolded; the women lamenting and crying, and pretending to object to their removal. They are taken to a retired spot, laid upon their stomachs, and entirely covered over with kangaroo skins; the men uttering the most dismal wail imaginable, at intervals of from three to five minutes. After lying thus for some time, the lads are raised, and, whilst still blindfolded, two men throw green boughs at them, while the others stand in a semicircle around, making a noise with their wirris and voices combined, which is so horrible that the wild dogs swell the hideous chorus with their howlings. Suddenly one of the party drops a bough, others follow; and a platform of boughs is made, on which the lads are laid out. The sponsors then turn to and sharpen their pieces of quartz, choosing a new name for each lad, which is retained by him during life. These names all end either in *alta*, *illi*, or *ulta*. Previous to this they have borne the names of their birth-places; which is always the case amongst the women, who never change them afterwards. The sponsors now open the veins of their own arms, and raising the lads, open their mouths, and make them swallow the first quantity of blood. The lads are then placed on their hands and knees, and the blood caused to run over their backs, so as to form one coagulated mass; and when this is sufficiently cohesive, one man marks the places for the tattooing, by removing the blood with his thumb-nail. The sponsor now commences with his quartz, forming a deep incision in the nape of the neck, and then cutting broad gashes from the shoulder to the hip down each side, about an inch apart. These gashes are pulled open by the fingers as far as possible; the men all the while repeating very rapidly, in a low voice, the following incantation:—
>
> "Kanya, marra, marra,
> Kauo, marra, marra,
> Pilbirri, marra, marra."
>
> When the cutting is over, two men take the *witarnas*, and swing them rapidly round their heads, advancing all the time towards the young men. The whole body of operators now draw round them, singing and beating their wirris; and, as they reach the lads, each man puts the string of the *witarna* over the neck of every lad in succession. A bunch of green leaves is tied round the waist, above which is a girdle of human hair; a tight string is fastened round each arm, just above the elbow, with another about the neck, which descends down the back and is fixed to the girdle of hair; and their faces and the upper parts of their bodies, as far as the waist, are blackened with charcoal. The ceremony concludes by the men all clustering round the initiated ones, enjoining them again to whisper for some months, and bestowing upon them their advice as regards hunting, fighting, and contempt of pain.

From the account of an exploring expedition with Governor Grey along the south-east coast of South Australia, we learn some interesting particulars relating to that part of the country. Barren and lofty sand-hills, banksia scrubs, lagoons, with dead shells, and dreary barren tracts, were succeeded by wide areas of coralline limestone, of considerable height above the sea, bearing all the evidences of recent elevation in jagged, cavernous, and cup-formed masses, from which arose steep crateri-formed hills of lava, around which were strewed abundant fragments of wood-opal; all the phenomena proving the comparatively recent elevation by volcanic action of coral reefs into dry land.

> We had now entered (says the author) upon the marine formation raised by volcanic action from the sea: coral limestone appeared on the surface, presenting rugged points; and in one place we crossed a complete beach of coral thrown up, and wholly destitute of grass.
>
> For some distance the country was perfectly level, and scattered over pretty thickly with trees. Towards the afternoon a vast circular cavity was discovered in the coral limestone, about 260 yards in circumference, its perpendicular sides perforated with holes; and at the bottom, about fifty feet below the surface, was a lake of pure fresh water, that looked black from its extreme depth. Attempts were made to fathom it by fastening tether ropes together, but at 130 feet no bottom was obtained close to its precipitous margin. This singular phenomenon was named "the Devil's Punch-bowl."
>
> After passing these tracts of white coral limestone, we came abruptly upon dark volcanic soil with stones of flinty opal. This seems to be accounted for by the coral islands having been raised through volcanic action from the sea, with their usual central lagoons; whilst the opal stones and lava soil from the active volcanoes of Mount Gambier and Mount Schanck surrounded them on all sides.
>
> At two miles further on we discovered another coral basin, which was divided by a rocky wall across the centre, forming two semicircular lakes, with shrubs growing down the steep sides of the basin. The country for some distance was now a vile scrub, full of dangerous holes half hid by the brushwood, and very difficult for the horses to cross. The surface was hard white coral, raised into little hollow mounds like cups, many of which were filled with rain-water, and afforded a draught for our horses. This scrub terminated as suddenly as it commenced, and we next entered upon an extensive and beautiful country, covered with luxuriant grass, and studded with blackwood, wattle, and gum-trees, like a nobleman's park. As far as the eye could reach, this magnificent region presented itself, stretching away towards the mouth of the Glenelg and the districts of Australia Felix. Here was a country fresh from the hand of Nature and complete in its native loveliness, with green pastures, shady trees, and wells of pure and limpid water. Beyond, the picturesque craters of Mount Gambier and Mount Schanck: the latter appearing as a truncated cone, not more than six or eight miles from the place where we stood.
>
> In another hour we came upon a dray track, and presently we heard the bleating of sheep and the barking of dogs. Two huts, built of coral limestone and thatched with bark, stood on the margin of another volcanic basin filled with exquisite water; and troughs, hewn out of the soft white coral, had been constructed for watering the sheep and cattle, the water for which was raised by means of a pulley from the never-failing reservoir below. This was one of the sheep stations of Messrs. Arthur, who had penetrated into this charming country from the New South Wales side, and had brought several of their flocks for the purpose of squatting upon these new pastures. Mr. Arthur—who had watched with mingled astonishment and curiosity the distant approach of nine horsemen from a direction whence no European had been observed to proceed before—soon made his appearance on horseback; he received the Governor with great politeness, and conducted us into one of the huts, where he invited us to assist him in demolishing his supper, which was just ready. We ate heartily of mutton chops and various fried vegetables; the latter being the produce of a small garden adjoining the hut, which spoke well for the fertility of the soil and the industry of our host. Mr. Arthur, adorned with a beard of twelve months' growth, and seated in his rude dwelling, surrounded by his dogs and tame magpies, possessed that feeling of freedom and thorough independence which one can never know in England. The walls of the hut, the troughs, seats, and various utensils, were entirely formed of white coral: this substance, when fresh cut, is soft like salt, and easily hewn into any shape; but on exposure to the air it gradually hardens, and becomes perfectly durable.
>
> At the foot of Mount Schanck are several caves; and in one of them, which His Excellency explored, were found numerous organic remains, with bones of the emu and several gigantic species of kangaroo; also, a a tooth, which must have belonged to a marsupial animal of prodigious size. Heaps of black cellula lava lie around the base of the crater, which rises very abruptly from the plain to an elevation of about 700 feet; the outer sides being clothed with grass, and scattered over with she-oak trees. On gaining the summit, a grand and stupendous scene opens to view. The rim or outer edge of the crater is not more than a couple of yards in breadth, and the interior of the mountain is one vast hollow basin upwards of two miles in circumference, and so deep that the trees growing in the rich soil of the windless valley at the bottom appear like minute shrubs dotted over its surface. Looking beyond, the panorama is bounded only by the blue haze of immeasurable distance; and the line of the southern ocean stretches away until it is broken by the high land at Cape Nelson. The winding of the Glenelg—separating South Australia from New South Wales—Bridgewater, and Discovery Bays—and the bold headland of Cape Northumberland, may all be traced from the brow of the crater. At the northern base of Mount Schanck there are more circular limestone basins, but they do not contain lakes; a spring of excellent water, however, rises in one of them, and near it I found growing several plants of the blue forget-me-not.
>
> A ride of nine miles through a rich country, thickly studded with stringy-bark and lofty blackwood trees, brought us to the foot of Mount Gambier; which is composed of the united shells or walls of three distinct craters (each containing a lake of water) that rise in abrupt peaks from a rich and level country composed of a dark volcanic soil. After toiling up the outward slopes of the mountain, at the most accessible place we could find, the sudden view of the interior of the largest crater burst upon us, and called forth our rapturous admiration. It was, indeed, a glorious and enchanting scene: a vast hollow basin, as it were, shut out from the world by the walls of lava that surrounded it, and covered with emerald verdure, burnished to a bright *metallic* green by the golden tints of evening, that now lit up with a fairy-like radiance this smiling solitude, once the region of subterranean fires. Small hills, like miniature craters, interspersed among plains and valleys carpeted with grass of the most velvet smoothness, scattered about with a few blackwood or mimosa trees, formed one portion of this enchanted dell. At its western extremity, terrace above terrace rose along the side of the mountain; and caverns of beautiful red lava opened here and there. But the most fascinating sight, as we stood gazing on this scene of preternatural beauty, was the deep still lake that filled the other half of the crater: its black volcanic waters, never ruffled by the wind, lay in calm repose at the base of lofty cliffs of pure white coral, every line of which were mirrored on its tranquil bosom Some tern were skimming over the lake, and several smaller lakes or ponds ornamented the green carpet of this wondrous spot; that appeared more like some scene of enchantment, conjured up by the magic wand of Prospero, than a bright and palpable reality. The declining sun threw orange and amber reflections across the sky; and as the light faded away, the steep walls of the crater loomed solemn and terrible, the cold mists of night settled upon the lake, and the scene of fairy loveliness was changed to one of lonely grandeur. All was still, save the shrieking of the owl; and as the moon rose up from behind the dark peaks of lava, the effect was beautiful in the extreme: the soft silvery light bathing every object in that vapoury splendour which adds sublimity to the landscape. We bivouacked for the night within the crater, our fires glimmering like stars along the edge of the lake.
>
> About three miles from this place there is a cattle station belonging to Messrs. Henty, of Portland Bay. One of the stock-keepers fell in with our party and promised to send over a piece of beef to our encampment at the bottom of the crater: some hours elapsed, but the beef never came. A strange rumbling sound was noticed by Mr. Burr, but it was ascribed to the falling of loose rocks down the sides of the mountain. I accompanied the other stock-keeper to the huts, which we reached after clambering strange and dreadful paths along the edge of precipices, by the uncertain light of the moon; sometimes sinking in loose volcanic soil, and at others stumbling over rocks. About midnight the unfortunate man, who had started with the beef, returned; crawling back to the hut half dead, with his shoulder dislocated and his collar-bone broken. He had tumbled down the crater, and the noise heard by Mr. Burr was the bucket containing the beef rolling down the precipice into the lake: whither the poor fellow would have gone with it, had he not been saved by the trunk of a tree, against which he rolled in his perilous descent. At the hut one of the stockmen showed me a quantity of the beautifully spotted skins of the *dasyurus*, or native cat, which abounds in this locality; his only pastime appeared to be the preparation of these skins, for which he obtains nine shillings a dozen at Portland Bay, whither he goes twice a year. At this station they procure their water from a subterranean lake, in a cavern not far from the huts. I visited it at night, my guide carrying a lamp of fat to direct our rugged path. A steep descent, clothed on each side with creeping plants, led to the entrance of the cave, an old gum-tree had fallen across its mouth, and several glow-worms sparkled upon the rank vegetation surrounding it. As we entered, it reminded me of the Istrian caves. Swallows came out of the ledges of rock, and flew against the lamp. The lake was at the farther extremity, and its average depth about twenty-five feet.
>
> May 7.—At sunrise we started from the crater of Mount Gambier, and, descending the outward slopes, passed through a splendid country towards the Bluff Ranges; keeping more to the eastward than we had done on our former route. Numerous flocks of large kangaroo were feeding beneath the shade of the trees, and nothing could exceed the freshness of the vegetation and the luxuriant character of the soil. On ascending the Bluff, we saw Rivoli Bay to the north-west, and a vast panorama extending to the eastward like a level sea, with here and there the smoke of native fires rising in the distance. Bearings were taken from this point; and a spring of fresh water being discovered gushing from beneath a limestone rock at the foot of the range, we bivouacked here for the night, after a tedious day's ride of more than forty miles on tired horses.

The following extract is of a different character:

> Leaving Rivoli Bay we fell in with two very droll natives, the only ones who had made bold to approach our camp; both were in a state of nudity. One of these fellows was a perfect supplejack; he danced and capered about as though he were filled with quicksilver. We mounted them on horses, from which they were continually tumbling off, and they travelled with us all day. When we encamped at our old resting-place, near Lake Hawden, they, by signs, requested permission to remain by our fires; which we allowed them to do, and gave them, for supper, the head and refuse of a sheep that was just killed and hung up to a tree near the tents. They showed great surprise on seeing our various utensils and articles of cookery. So modest and well behaved did these artful gentlemen appear, that they would not touch the slightest article of food without first asking permission by signs; and they so far gained our confidence that one of them was adorned with a tin plate, suspended round his neck by a string, on which was inscribed, "Good Native." In the dead of the night we were all roused by the unusual barking of the dogs; at first it was supposed the wild dogs were "rushing" the sheep; but, as the tumult increased, the Serjeant-Major unwrapped his opossum rug, and looked around for his hat, to go and ascertain the cause of the disturbance. To his surprise, he found that his hat had vanished. The hat of his companion, who lay next him near the fire, was also nowhere to be found; and casting his eyes to the spot where the sheep hung suspended from the tree, he saw in a moment that our fond hopes for the morrow's repast were blighted, for the sheep, too, had disappeared. The whole camp was roused, when it was ascertained that forks, spoons, and the contents of the Governor's canteen—pannikins, and other articles, were likewise missing, and that our two remarkably docile natives had left us under cover of the night. A council of war was held: black Jimmy protested that it was useless to follow their tracks till the morning, and that from the nature of the country they had, doubtless, taken to the swamps, walking in the water, so that pursuit was in vain. We had been completely duped by these artful and clever fellows; who probably had a large party of their colleagues lying in ambush amidst the surrounding swamps, ready to assist in conveying away the stolen property. Retaliation was useless; and we contented ourselves by giving utterance to our imprecations, and commenting on the audacity and cunning of the rogues until daybreak.

Kangaroo Island is described as a barren, waterless tract, formerly resorted to by whalers, and sealers, and since strangely settled by a company of wool growers, who were forced to abandon it.

The paper nautilus and mutton bird abound. Boston Island in Port Lincoln has no inhabitants; but there is in it a solitary grave, in a glen on the side which looks toward the settlement across the bay.

> It is a sweet spot to rest in; for every setting sun bathes that glen in its departing *splendour*, telling of still brighter glories beyond the tomb. My friend Mr. Hailes, of Port Lincoln, has favoured me with the following sonnet, which he entitles
>
> THE ISLAND GRAVE.
>
> "Pining, she reached this shore; and our bland air
> Upon her lovely cheek prolonged the smile,
> And held his prey from grisly Death awhile.
> The respite o'er, we, *as she bade us*, bare
> Her clay to yon lone isle, and laid it where
> Trees, clustering, shade the vale—a most sweet grave—
> Reach'd by the moan of the surrounding wave:
> Naught else that's human lives or moulders there.
> If viewless things the ranks of being swell—
> Fairies or nymphs—upon that isle they dwell;
> And there, perchance, her gentle soul doth brood—
> Where beams, hues, odours, sounds, do ever meet
> From dawn till starlight dies—sweet chasing sweet;
> And from man's cloudy world no shadow dares intrude."
>
> The settlement of Port Lincoln is beautifully situated, as regards picturesque appearance: the hills around are clothed with casuarina, and fine sheep-runs occur in the vicinity; but the houses are mostly built along the sand, near the water's edge, and many of them have been deserted by the settlers, who have left for Adelaide. Perhaps about thirty families compose the entire population of this little settlement, which is almost shut out from the world; their only communication with the more settled and flourishing portions of the colony being by means of two small cutters that trade to Adelaide. My last letters informed me that for ten weeks no vessel had entered the harbour. The remote position of the district, and the outrages committed by the natives upon the earlier settlers, are amongst the causes of the decline of this otherwise favourable settlement. Yet, as South Australia continues to progress so rapidly, I doubt not but that in a few years, Port Lincoln, with its magnificent harbour, will become a place of importance and resort.

We shall close our present notice of this work by an account of the murder of Messrs. Hanson, Brown, Rolles Biddle, and Darke. With one of these, Mr. Rolles Biddle, the writer of this notice was intimately acquainted, and it is a melancholy satisfaction thus to call attention to the circumstances of his death:—

> *Up to* the month of March, 1842, the white and black races of men inhabiting the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln had pursued their widely different modes of existence without hostile collision, save in the instance of poor little Frank Hawson. His fate was a sad one. Near Kirton Point, behind a ruined house, once occupied by his friends, that stands alone in the scrub overlooking the sea, is his solitary grave, enclosed by a wooden paling, and overgrown with a few geraniums and other cultivated flowers. He met his death at a lovely and romantic spot, about seven miles from the settlement. The now unoccupied hut is situated on the edge of a long and winding valley, and from the westward runs a small stream, which terminates near the hut in a sheet of water. On the forenoon of Monday, the 5th of October, 1840, a party of natives, consisting of ten or a dozed men and boys, called at his hut, and invited Frank Hawson, who was only twelve years old, and alone in the hut, to accompany them in the pursuit of kangaroo. On his refusal they asked for food, and he supplied them with bread and rice, and fire to cook with. They also asked for his gun, which stood by his side, but this he refused to part with; he also kept a sword in his hand to intimidate them, but made no demonstration of using it. They desired to enter the hut, which he would not permit them to do. Closing the door, he boldly placed himself on the outer side to obstruct their entrance; when two spears—one thrown by a middle-aged man, the other by a boy—entered his chest and lungs. Though thus desperately wounded, the brave, high-spirited boy found strength to fire at his assailants; and the man fell, but getting up again, ran off with his companions. The gallant fellow was alone all that day; and when, late in the evening, one of his brothers arrived at the hut, he was found with the spear still sticking in his body, and engaged in endeavouring to burn off the shafts at the fire. His brother was unable to extract the barbs; but some little relief was afforded by cutting the shafts off close to the wounds. Placed on his brother's horse, the suffering boy was carried to the settlement, where but very inefficient aid was to be obtained; the nearest hope of surgical assistance was at Adelaide, whither he must have been conveyed in an open whale-boat across the sea for nearly 300 miles! The spears being barbed, could not be extracted; and after enduring the most excruciating pain, almost without a murmur, for six days, the heroic boy expired on the night of Saturday, the 10th October.
>
> In March, 1842, other murders were perpetrated, which, from their wholesale character, and the absence of all provocation on the part of the victims, spread a feeling of dismay throughout the small community at Port Lincoln. On the 2nd of that month Mr. John Brown, a flockowner, and a youth named Joseph Lovelock, who was acting as hutkeeper, both fell by the hands of the natives. The site of Mr. Brown's station was in a hollow, immediately surrounded on all sides with hills; so that the natives might approach close to the hut, and yet awaken in the occupants no suspicion of their presence. On the evening of the fatal day, Mr. Brown's shepherd, who had been out with the flocks, was tending them homewards; when arrived within a mile or so of the hut, his master's dog came to him and howled dismally. Approaching nearer, he was surprised to find that his flock would not cross a small brook, which intervened between them and their fold; and on searching to discover the cause, he found the dead body of Mr. Brown on the slope of a hill, immediately above the brook. He was lying on his back, with one arm stretched out; his face was smeared with blood, his head was much battered, and he had received no less than eight spear wounds in different parts of his body. In his bosom was thrust a book—a circumstance which renders it probable he was reading when the attack commenced. Near the corpse lay a belt of opossum fur, and the foot marks of the natives were numerous around the spot.
>
> The shepherd proceeded to the hut, the door and window of which were open, and the fowls went in and out unmolested. He called, but no one answered. He then repaired to the station of a neighbouring flock-holder, whose hut-keeper returned with him to the premises, which they carefully examined. The store-room had been forced open, and the flour taken away, and tea and other articles were scattered about on the floor. The watch-dog was found beneath his kennel, which had been overturned; but Joe Lovelock, the lad who had been left in charge of the hut, was nowhere to be seen. Next day the mounted police found several tracts of natives in the rear of the hut, which led them to suppose that the lad had escaped on that side, and been pursued by the blacks. At a distance of five yards was found a spear fixed in the ground, the top of which was broken off; and about twenty yards farther lay a musket recently discharged, with the stock much shattered. The poor boy had evidently kept up a running fight with his merciless pursuers. The whole day was spent in vainly searching for the body, and it was not until the evening of the fourth day after the murder that the remains of Lovelock were discovered, in a dry part of the bed of the river, about seventy yards from the hut. His face and skull were much bruised, as if with *wirris*, and a spear-wound penetrated nearly to his heart. *At his feet* was found a pistol loaded with ball, which had been snapped, but without effect.
>
> Scarcely had the excitement produced by these sad occurrences subsided, when others, yet more melancholy, because involving a greater loss of life, succeeded. The scene of this latter tragedy was at the sheep station of Mr. Rolles Biddle. About noon on the fatal day, the 29th March, 1842, Mr. Biddle, with Charles Tubbs and his wife, who were elderly people, and a man called Fastins, were at the hut. Several natives had been observed lingering about in the neighbourhood, and the voices of others were heard shouting at a distance. Fastins went out to them, when three spears were thrown at him, and he retreated towards the hut, followed by a shower of these barbed weapons; but he again went out and threw them a loaf—with which, and a quantity of potatoes previously dug, they retired. In an hour's time they returned, surrounding the hut to the number of *forty*, and flinging from all sides a volley of spears, one of which wounded Fastins in the leg. Mr. Biddle then fired off a pistol. This was immediately followed by a general rush of all the savages, who surrounded the hut; and the Europeans, who had hitherto presented a face outside, were forced into the interior. Tubbs then fired his double-barrelled gun, and two of the blacks, as he thought, fell. Exasperated at this, the natives began to break down the wall, and through the breach, as well as the windows, poured an incessant volley of spears. Fastins snapped his gun, but the charge did not go off, and Mr. Biddle then fired a second pistol; when, at this moment, all the Europeans were forced to the ground by the influx of their savage assailants. Old Tubbs, the only survivor, in narrating the matter, says, "The hut appeared filled with spears." The poor old woman crept under the bed; all received separate wounds, and each pulled out the spears as they were thrown, no farther effort on their part being possible. At length a spear entered the breast of Mr. Biddle, who could only exclaim,—"Oh, Charles, I am a dead man!" and immediately expired. One of the natives seized a pitchfork, and with this horrible weapon made repeated thrusts at Fastins in several parts of his body; then, drawing the bedstead from its place, they inflicted the same torture on Mrs. Tubbs, whom they also shockingly wounded with a pair of sheep-shears. Fastins complained of extreme pain, and, pointing to a pistol which lay on the floor, implored Tubbs to blow out his brains. Old Mrs. Tubbs, seeing that her husband was not mortally injured, said to him,—"Charles, if you escape alive, promise me that you will go to England." She had scarcely ceased speaking when a spear entered his left eye, and he became insensible. He had previously extracted six of these weapons from his own body! Some hours after (he thought near sunset) the old man recovered consciousness. The natives had disappeared, naturally believing that their work of death was complete. On the floor of the hut lay the three murdered inmates, though in the body of his wife life was not yet extinct. The *fence* was on fire, and the roof of the hut had just ignited. Weak as he was, he yet tore down part of the fence, and drew two pails of water; but, finding his efforts to extinguish the fire unavailing, he dragged the three bodies to the outer side of the hut, beyond the reach of the flames, and then commenced drawing out the spears from the bodies of his murdered companions. After sunset the shepherds arrived with their flocks at the scene of carnage, and found Tubbs lying by his wife, too weak to answer their eager enquiries, and only able to make them understand that he implored them not to leave him alone. It was very touching to hear the blind and bereaved old man relate the events of that fearful tragedy in his own artless manner. Two of the natives, most prominently engaged in these ferocious deeds, called Narraby and Nultia, were taken and executed; and a third, named Moullia, less active in the attack, but present on the occasion of the massacre, was imprisoned at Adelaide for three years.
>
> In the month of June, the same year, Mr. C. C. Dutton, with four assistants, left Port Lincoln with a herd of cattle, intending to drive them to Adelaide overland, by travelling round the head of Spencer's Gulf. Several of the settlers accompanied them for the first day or two of their journey, amongst whom was my friend Mr. Hailes, who thus described to me his visit to Biddle's station. "The dray-track, which, for the most part, winds through a succession of grassy valleys, was here possessed of much melancholy interest. A mile or two on our left lay the scene of young Hawson's murder; a few miles further on to the right stood the deserted station of Mr. Brown; and shortly after we arrived at the spot where Mr. Biddle and his people had so recently been massacred. The ashes of the hut were still fresh; mignonette, stocks, and many other European flowers, yet triumphed over the trampled wreck of property, and bade fair to weave a flowery covering above broken ware, old rusty implements, and a variety of shreds and patches that were profusely scattered amongst their roots. There was also a field of self-sown wheat; and a variety of small birds darted to and fro in the sunshine, and, with their simple and cheerful music, seemed to rejoice in the prospect of a harvest all their own. Yet these natural blandishments had but the effect which the sound of boisterous mirth has on the ear of the bereaved mourner." (A gallows has since been erected on the spot, upon which the two principal murderers were executed.)
>
> Mr. Dutton and his party went forth confident of success, but they never reached their destination; and it is supposed that they also were cut off by the natives at the head of the gulf. The Parnkalla tribe would not admit that they had been massacred; but last March two natives arrived at the settlement from a distant excursion to the northward, bringing intelligence that leaves but little doubt of their fate. Near the head of the gulf, say they, two of the five white men came suddenly upon a group of native women belonging to a tribe called Nukunnu, which differs widely in dialect, customs, and in the implements that they use, from the tribes that wander in the neighbourhood of Port Lincoln. They state that the white men took hold of two of the natives by the wrists—probably to detain them in order to elicit information respecting water; and the women, being much alarmed (having never before seen individuals differing in colour from themselves), uttered that shrill and peculiar cry which penetrates so far into their native solitudes; when the men of the tribe, throwing aside their skin mantles and spears, bounded to the spot and despatched the Europeans with their waddies. The remaining three, who afterwards came up with the drays, shared the same fate as their companions. The natives possessed themselves of their clothing; but the flour they scattered on the ground, being totally unacquainted with its use. Mr. Dutton's horse and several of the bullocks returned to their accustomed pastures at Port Lincoln.
>
> With one other mournful narrative I will complete this chapter of horrors. In August, 1844, Messrs. Darke and Theakston left Port Lincoln, accompanied by two other individuals, for the purpose of exploring the country to the north-westward. On the 22nd of October, the expedition being then about 150 miles from Port Lincoln, natives for the first time made their appearance. Mr. Darke gave them sugar, damper, and some other articles; the sugar they ate, but would not make use of the damper. On the following morning Mr. Darke proceeded unarmed to a short distance, leaving Mr. Theakston in the tent with one of the men, the other being at a distance getting in the bullocks. Mr. Darke had not been absent many minutes when he was heard to utter a cry, as of pain, which was followed by a shout from the natives. Theakston instantly ran towards the spot with his rifle, and seeing a native in the act of throwing a spear, fired, but missed his aim. The native quickly disappeared in the scrub, followed by about twenty others, whose presence was not previously suspected. Mr. Theakston found his companion on the ground; one spear had entered the abdomen, a second the hip, and a third (a barbed one) remained fixed in the knee. The spears were, with great difficulty, extracted, and the wounded man complained much of pain, observing that no doubt could now be entertained of the fate of Mr. Dutton's party. With reference to the attack on himself, Mr. Darke expressed an opinion that the natives had intended to surprise and cut off the whole party, but that his appearance amongst them alone and defenceless had tempted them to a partial and premature development of their plan. Much anxiety was felt for the man who had gone in search of the bullocks; and had he not returned, the two survivors of the party would probably have perished, as the bullocks would not have been recovered. After two hours, their driver, who had not seen a single native, returned. He owed his preservation to the instinct of the bullocks, which, during the preceding night, had strayed in a direction contrary to that they had usually taken, doubtless to avoid the concealed natives; for it is a remarkable fact, that Australian cattle, warned probably by scent, become aware of the approach of natives at a very long distance; and should accident bring them into closer proximity, they toss up their heads and scamper away like a herd of wild buffaloes.
>
> Mr. Darke having been slung in the dray, the party turned their steps in a homeward direction; the wounded man groaning heavily from extreme pain. Next day mortification ensued, and before midnight he expired. Disliking the idea of being buried in that solitary wilderness, Mr. Darke expressed a hope that he might reach the settlement, or at least the sea-shore alive. As the power of the party to effect their own return was problematical, to attempt to carry forward the body was impossible. A grave was therefore dug for it on the spot, and the simple and melancholy funeral over, the survivors set fire to the grass, and thus eradicated all traces of the grave, which might otherwise have excited the curiosity of the natives, and induced them to disturb the remains. The diminished party travelled night and day, and at last reached the settlement, in a state of dreadful fatigue, having suffered much from thirst during their forced march.

The account of Adelaide is quite tame after the recent amusing sketches of one of our most talented correspondents; and, therefore, we omit Mr. Angas's statement, intending to recur to his work at an early opportunity.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WITHERING CURSE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As one of the members for the ~~[illegible]~~ City of Sydney, the capital of the Southern hemisphere, has denounced the extension of wool-growing as a withering curse to the prosperity of the colony, he should have explained the why and wherefore,—as he has failed to do so, permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw a contrast between Messrs. Wheat and Wool, each being represented by an active immigrant brought to the colony, at an expense of, say £30, (each being provided with a wife.)

As profit and loss should be pretty well understood in a commercial city, I must be excused treating man and wife as articles of commerce, and exhibit a debit and credit account with the parties, that I may show which is the best friend to the colony.

DR.

Mr. Wool, (immigrant,) in account current with the Colony of New South Wales:

	£	s.	d.
To passage of yourself and wife to Sydney, per good ship *Industry* .	30	0	0
To expenses of ditto ditto for one year during your attendance on a flock of sheep, belonging to one of my Australian sons, being the amount paid for sundry articles of tea, sugar, tobacco, clothing, &c., &c., not the production of the lands of the colony	8	10	0
	£38	10	0

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By sales of wool from the flock under your charge	55	0	0
Less commission and discount on remittance of fifty sovereigns	5	0	0
	£50	0	0

DR.

Mr. Wheat, (immigrant), in account current with the Colony of New South Wales:

	£	s.	d.
To passage of yourself and wife to Sydney per good ship *Industry* ..	30	0	0
To expense of ditto ditto for one year, whilst ploughing, sowing, harrowing, weeding, hoeing, reaping, carting, and thrashing, carriage to market, &c., &c., (being the sum paid for sundry imported articles not the produce of the colony,)	7	0	0
	£37	0	0

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By sales of one hundred bushels wheat	15	0	0
Less freight to market, agents commission, &c.	1	0	0
	£14	0	0
By balance being loss on the first year's labour, now transferred to debit of the colony, for future redemption	23	0	0
	£37	0	0

I have not entered into minute calculations, but I think it is near enough to tell what sort of curse Mr. Immigrant Woolgrower is when he redeems every outlay and cost of passage in the first year, and renders a gain of £11 10s. to the colony; whilst poor shrivelled Mr. Wheat, after toiling the live long year with all his might and main, with hoe, plough, and harrow, under a scorching sun, remains indebted to the colony in double that sum, and lives in constant dread of

Your dis-obedient servant,
HOT WIND.

PAUL'S CROSS.—Various indeed were the scenes of which Paul's Cross was the witness in the days of its glory. At one time, the pavement beneath resounded to the feet of multitudes eager to catch every accent of Hooper, as he ascended the pulpit, with his scarlet chymere flowing to his feet, and the terrible square cap upon his head; or a penitent was going through his punishment, arrayed in a white sheet, with a taper in his hand, and standing upon a platform erected on the outside of the pulpit. Meanwhile, the double balcony at the angle of the Church was thronged by the nobility; the civic authorities shone in the robes of office; and distant groups of gentry, seated upon their horses, caught up a few scattered sentences, as they loitered along the outskirts of the assembly. Here Jewell uttered his famous challenge to Rome; here the Spanish King came to hear Gardiner, attended by a magnificent retinue of courtiers and encircled by a guard of horsemen, four hundred in number. Here, too, the dead were carried to their last earthly home. The churchyard of St. Paul's was the chief burial-ground of the metropolis; and the open graves furnished the preacher with the liveliest illustration of human vanity and decay. Here, too, were enacted some of the saddest scenes in the lives of eminent men. It was at Paul's Cross, amid the wondering gaze of twenty thousand persons, that the pious, the learned, and the persecuted Pecock, read, at the feet of the Archbishop, his abjuration of his "heretical opinions," after giving with his own hand fourteen of his books to the executioner appointed to commit them to the flames. Such was Paul's Cross; the resort of the devout, the curious, the learned, the idle, and the profane. The preacher was exposed to every variety of interruption and insult from the political and religious prejudices of the crowd. The news of the defeat of the rebels in Norfolk being promulgated while Bonner was preaching at the Cross, he was stopped by the tumultuous shouting of the populace. At another time, when he ventured in the same place to attack the measures and conduct of Edward VI., the congregation gave visible signs of displeasure. Murmurs arose; caps were thrown into the air; stones, and even a dagger, were flung at him; and he himself escaped with difficulty into St. Paul's School, where he remained until the crowd had dispersed. This was in 1553, after the accession of Mary."—*Life of Jeremy Hunt Taylor.*

BIRTH.

At Linthorpe, Camperdown, on the 7th instant, Mrs. R. M. Robey, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Parramatta, on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Dr. M'Garvie, Mr. C. H. Crofton, son of Mr. J. C. Crofton, of West Maitland, to Miss Mary Anne Joannah Baker, eldest daughter of Mr. George Baker, Parramatta.

By special license, at Bannaby, on Thursday, the 1st of July, by the Rev. G. N. Woodd, Robert John Sherriff, Esq., of East Lothian, Scotland, to Martha Sophia, eldest daughter of the late John Hillas, Esq.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of this Journal, in various parts of the Colony, are as follow:—

Bathurst—Messrs. Tress and Ashe.
Campbelltown—Mr. John Brown.
Clarence River—Mr. Henry Alderson.
Goulburn—Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker.
Gundagi—Mr. Robert Davison.
Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster.
Maitland and Wollombi—Mr. A. W. Larymore
Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Musclebrook—Mr. Pierce Hegarty.
Parramatta—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Penrith—Mr. John Coleman.
Port Macquarie—Mr. Horatio Tozer.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster.
Scone and Murrurundi—Mr. J. B. Rundle.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. Thom Hope, Deputy Postmaster.
Windsor—Mr. Laban White.
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster.
Yass—Mr. B. C. Harrison.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Hovenden.

The Agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the Proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX; and no others will be acknowledged as discharges for the amounts owing.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLPACKS,

TARPAULINS, WATERPROOF OIL COVERS FOR DRAYS.

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

Two bales woolpacks
Two tarpaulins
Four oilcloth dray covers, waterproof.

Terms at sale. 400

TEN CASKS GLASSWARE.

HANDSOME CUT PINT AND QUART DECANTERS, BOHEMIAN SPIRIT BOTTLES, TUMBLERS, &c.

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

10 Casks Glassware, containing an assortment of very handsome cut—
Bohemian spirit bottles, quarts and pints, of green and blue shades
Quart and pint decanters, of various styles
Oblong salts
Ship tumblers
Superior broad fluted tumblers
Soda water tumblers
Punch ladles, &c.

Terms at sale. 401

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, at his Mart, 78, King-street,

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, THE 8TH JULY INSTANT,

The remainder of the Books, Music, &c., unsold last evening, as—

MUSIC.

Volume of Opera Music
Volume of Vocal Music
Twenty Madrigals
Haydon's Canzonets
Corelli's and Handel's Concertos, 7 vols.
Portfolio of Music

LATIN AND GREEK.

Horatius Gesneri
Homeri Ilias (Heyne)
Minor Latin Historians (Biponti)
Propertii Carmina
Epicteti Enchiridion
Pindarus (Heyne), 3 vols., calf extra
Leges Atticæ (Petit), folio
Titi Livi Historia (Pauli Minetii), 1566, folio, rare
Xenophon by Hutchinson, 2 vols.
Xenophon by Greenwood
Theocritus, with Translation by Gail, 2 vols. 4to, plates
Aristotelis de Poetica
Biblia Sacra (Vulg. Edit.)
Theologia Petri Dens, 7 vols. 8vo., portrait
Erasmi Colloquia (Lugduni, 1531)
Institutiones Philosophicæ
Virgilii Opera (Oxonii), 2 vols.
Martialis Epigrammatom (Delphini)
Demosthenis Orationes
Dumesnil's Latin Synonyms
Anacreon (Gr. and Lat.)
Florus et Paterculus
Suetonius
Strada de Bello Belgico
Vellems Paterculus (Biponti)
Origines Equestrium Ordinum

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.

Memoires sur les Templiers
Morale de Confucius
Abrègè Chronologique sur le Bulle Unigenitus
Testament Politique de Richelieu
Cours d'Histoire, 4 vols.
Quintilien par Gedoyn, 4 vols.
Des Colonies de l'Amerique, 2 vols.
Droit de Gens par Marten
Œuvres de Rollin, 18 vols.
Opere del P. Metastasia, 8 vols.
Catholic Weekly Instructor, 2 vols.

——— Prayer Books
Douay Testaments
Berthe's Lives of the Saints
Seymour's Sketches
Stations of the Cross
Cobbett's Legacy to Parsons
Wesley's Sermons, 8vo.
Holt's Shipping and Navigation Laws
Battarelli's English, French, and Italian Pocket Dictionary
10 Dozen Spelling Books
And a great many more. 561

TO CLOSE THE CONSIGNMENT.

SEVENTY-TWO CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

EX "STATESMAN."

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

72 chests congou tea

Terms at sale. 492

POSTPONEMENT FROM TUESDAY.

BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, LIQUORICE, &c.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

1 ton bacon
1 ditto cheese
6 casks butter
2 ditto lard
4 chests liquorice
6 casks pork

Terms at sale. 491

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4 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 22 x 18.
5 CRATES DITTO DITTO, HALF ROUND.

TO GLAZIERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

4 Boxes window glass, 22 x 18
5 Crates ditto ditto, patent Crown half-round.

Terms at sale. 558

TWENTY CRATES EARTHENWARE, ASSORTED CUT GLASSWARE, LAMP COTTONS, &c.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 13, 1847,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

1 Crate teapots
1 Ditto sugars
2 Ditto chamber sets
1 Ditto China mugs, with names
1 Ditto blue chambers
1 Ditto ditto and bowls
1 Ditto dishes
1 Crate half-pint mugs
5 Ditto dinner sets, full and half-sets
5 Ditto cups and saucers.

Also,
JUST LANDED,

2 Cases cut wines
2 Casks tumblers
Solar lamp cottons, lamp ball cotton
Patent lamp cotton and wicks.

Terms—liberal at sale. 557

TO HATTERS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 9TH INSTANT.
At eleven o'clock,

Sixteen cases black beaver hats, more or less damaged

Terms at sale. 473

MACINTOSH CLOAKS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms, on

TUESDAY NEXT, THE 13TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

ONE CASE MACKINTOSH CLOAKS

Terms at sale. 549

TO SADDLERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 9TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

A quantity of SADDLERS' MATERIALS, consisting of—

Princess checks
Fancy kerseys
Checked tweeds
Horse cloths
Scarlet blankets
Fancy horse clothing
Millpuff flocks

SADDLES.

Four cases stuffed flap saddles
One case bridles and girths

Terms at sale. 472

TO SHOEMAKERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, JULY 9,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

SIXTEEN TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,
(Just landed, ex *Thomas King*,)

Containing a general assortment of—
Ladies' shoes, of all sorts
Children's ditto ditto
Ladies' boots
Ditto carpet slippers
Gents' ditto ditto

The whole are in excellent order, and will positively be sold

Without reserve.

Terms at sale. 471

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions from MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on

TUESDAY NEXT, THE 13TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

NINETY-TWO PACKAGES OF DRAPERY GOODS.

The whole of which have been personally selected in the London and Manchester markets, by

MR. JOHN GORE,

Whose superior judgment, and exquisite taste, are too well known by the trade here to require any eulogium from the Auctioneer, consequently he will satisfy himself by simply enumerating the different articles, which can be inspected previous to the sale, and will positively be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Rich black satinettes
Ditto ditto duesprs
Ditto fancy wool shawls
Ditto ditto ditto handkerchiefs
Ditto plaid camlet dresses
Ditto fancy cashmeres
Ditto ditto de laines
Rich Gala plaids
Ditto Oregon checks
Ditto printed Corahs
Ditto imitation ditto
Ditto bonnet ribbons
Ditto cap gauzes
Ditto town prints, of the most magnificent styles
Ditto chintz furnitures
Ditto small pattern ditto
A splendid assortment of Alpaca lustres
Ditto Coburg cloths
Ditto French twills
36-inch superior longcloth
36-inch horrocks ditto
30 to 36-inch grey shirtings
72 ditto ditto sheetings
Superior cotton ticks
Ditto linen ditto
Ditto Welsh flannels
Ditto Lancashire ditto
9-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
Ditto ditto quilts
9-4 to 11-4 diaper rugs
Ditto ditto coloured counterpanes
Superior white satteen stays
Ditto ditto shirts, linen fronts
Ditto regatta shirts
Ditto Scotch twilled ditto
Ditto blue serge ditto
Ditto ditto beaver coats
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Ditto cotton handkerchiefs
A large assortment of hosiery
Ditto ditto ditto children's fancy and scarlet socks.

Terms at sale. 548

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

LOT 1.—A VALUABLE ESTATE OF 1280 ACRES.
LOT 2.—A VALUABLE ESTATE OF 923 ACRES,

AT REDBANK, RIVER HASTINGS, PORT MACQUARIE.

THE WELL-KNOWN AND HIGHLY IMPROVED PROPERTY OF MR. WILLIAM PENDRAY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, absolutely and without reserve, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

TWO MOST VALUABLE ESTATES AT PORT MACQUARIE,

The legal descriptions of which are, viz.:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 1280 acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Macquarie, at Red Bank, in the territory of New South Wales, adjoining on the west by the land of Matthew Mitchell; and bounded on the east by a line north two hundred and eighty chains (commencing at the River Hastings); on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south one hundred and twenty-six chains to the River Hastings; and on the south by that River, being the land promised to Edward Waterton, &c., &c.

SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 923 acres, more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Macquarie, in the said colony, bounded by a continuation of the Northern Boundary of Mr. Ackroyd's 1000 acres; on the east by Mr. Ackroyd's 1000 acres; on the south by the River Hastings; on the west by John Terry Hughes's 801 acres, &c.

For further particulars, title, &c., parties are respectfully referred to Gilbert Wright, Esq., Solicitor, King-street.

Terms at sale. 9630

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A VALUABLE HERD OF CATTLE BY MR. STUBBS.

150 Cows	W P	As per muster the 19th February, 1846, together with all their increase since that period.
150 Bullocks	W P	
68 Steers	W P	
68 Heifers	W.P	
66 Calves	W.P	

MR. STUBBS is instructed, by order of the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely.

The whole of the above valuable Herd of Horned Cattle, now depasturing under the superintendence of Mr. Frazer, at

GREEN BOURNE, PORT MACQUARIE.

And all the increase and produce of the said Cows and Heifers, since the 19th February, 1846. Terms—Cash. 9645

SHARES, RETURN CAPITAL, AND DIVIDEND, IN THE FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Attorney for the parties interested therein, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

MONDAY NEXT, THE 12TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

Thirty Shares in the Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company £4 each paid up, with the following items, viz.:—

Return Capital, £90.
Dividends for 1843, £15.
" 1844, £18
" 1845, £21
" 1846, £21
" 1847, not declared

Terms—Cash. 16

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

SUPERIOR OIL FLOOR-CLOTH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, 9TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock,

One case containing—
2 Pieces oilcloth, 15 yards by 6 yards each
One case containing—
2 Pieces oilcloth, 5-8 wide, 18 yards each
4 Ditto 3-4 wide, 13, 15, 15, and 20 yards
3 Ditto 4-4 wide, 15, 25, 13, and 15 yards

Terms at sale. 318

FRIDAY, 9TH JULY.

SUPERIOR OILCLOTH, Fine Ling Fish, Black Pepper, Young Hysonskin Tea, Flour, Cape Wine, and Sherry, Port, and Madeira, in bottle.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, JULY 9,
At eleven o'clock,

2 Cases oilcloth
3 Cases ling fish, 4 cwt. each
7 Cases ditto, 1 cwt. each
2 Casks pickled salmon, 3 cwt. each
45 Bags black pepper
10 Pipes }
20 Hogsheads } Cape wine
30 Quarters }
Sherry, Port, and Madeira, in bottle
44 Boxes young hysonskin tea
28 Bags flour.

Terms at sale. 257

FRIDAY, 9TH INSTANT.

INDIA PALE ALE.

MR. LYONS

Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, 9TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

100 CASKS Barclay and Friend's Allsop's India pale Ale, 3 dozen each, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 466

SATURDAY, 10TH JULY.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

BY CELEBRATED MASTERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON SATURDAY, 10TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock,

The following valuable Oil Paintings and coloured Engravings:—

No. 1.—Large Landscape, with Cattle and Figure
2.—Landscape, with Sheep, by Carl du Jardin, 1652
3.—A Dutch Garden, by Ivan Leden, with Figures of Rubens and his Family, by Phillip Wouverman
4.—Forest Scenery, by M. Hobbema, 1611, with Figures, by Adrian Vander Velde. These two are a pair, and are both very fine pictures.
5.—St. Jerome, by Francesco Vanni, 1585, engraved by Augustino Carracci
6.—Head of Bacchus, by Jacob Jordaens, 1610. From the gallery of Prince Lichtenstein, Vienna
7.—Landscape and Cow, by Adrian Vander Velde
8 & 9.—Dead Partridges, by John Fyt, 1640
10.—Interior, Boors Singing, by Cornelius Molinar, school of Ostade, a most excellent picture.
11.—Sleeping Child, by Guido Reni.
12.—Portrait by Solomon Konningh, pupil of Rembrandt
1 to 10.—Ten framed Coloured Engravings of celebrated Horses, from paintings by J. F. Herring, viz., Orville, Emilius, Tarrare, Priam, Bay Middleton, Queen of Trumps, Plenipotentiary, Elis, Camel, and Sultan, and
A quantity of other Oil Paintings and Engravings.

☞ Admirers of the Fine Arts are requested to inspect these genuine paintings which are on view at the Mart. They were collected on the continent by a gentleman who spared neither time, trouble, or expense, and were greatly admired in England; parties therefore who wish to possess really valuable and genuine pictures, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Terms at sale. 177

WEDNESDAY, 14TH INSTANT.

FIVE PACKAGES OF SUPERIOR GOODS,

CONSISTING OF—

GREAT COATS, REGATTA SHIRTS, IMITATION BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON FROCKS, &c., &c

JUST LANDED.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS,

At his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE IMPORTERS.

‖ 16.—One case—
50 Dozen regatta shirts
‖ 17.—One case—
100 Dozen edged cotton braces, Nos. 1 to 4
20 Pieces blue ground handkerchiefs
21 Ditto Madras ditto
‖ 18.—One case—
20 Pieces imitation bandanna handkerchiefs
10 Ditto Madras ditto
20 Dozen striped cotton frocks, Nos. 1 to 3
10 Ditto scarlet and fawn caps
25 DB RC blue cloth jackets
25 DB pilot coats, cross pockets
‖ 19.—One bale—
30 Dozen white canvas trowsers
‖ 20.—One bale—
50 DB drab fearnot great coats, with capes &c.

Terms at sale. 440

FRIDAY 16TH, AND SATURDAY 17TH JULY.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, PRINTS, LITHOGRAPHS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 16TH AND 17TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock each day,

A VERY CONSIDERABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Including

Works on Divinity
Law
Medicine
Surgery
History
Voyages
Belles Lettres
Poetry
Education
Amusement, &c., &c.,
In various languages

Also,
A variety of fine prints

Terms at sale.

☞ Catalogues may be had at the mart of the auctioneer. 463

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO LAND PURCHASERS, SMALL SETTLERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LYONS

HAS been instructed and will shortly bring to sale without the least reserve

ABOUT 4000 ACRES

OF HIGHLY VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND, SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF THE COWPASTURES.

☞ Full particulars and plans will be in the possession of the Auctioneer in a few days. 493

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

ONE CASE CONTAINING,

Watch glasses, assorted sizes
Patent bull's eye glasses
Main springs, assorted sizes
Main springs, for fine Geneva watches
Watch and musical box keys
Verges, assorted sizes, and steel second hands
Second-hand watches, mostly gold
Solid gold wires (sleepers), three sizes
A beautiful assortment of gold lockets and earrings
Best crucibles, in nests and assorted
Steel, gold, and silver beads.

Terms at sale. 525

3557 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

NOW RUNNING UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. CHARLES COXEN, MYALL CREEK, DARLING DOWNS.

AND AFTER WHICH,

THE RIGHT TO A WELL-WATERED AND LUXURIANT RUN ON THE DARLING DOWNS, WHICH WILL CARRY 10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock,

THE following Fine Woolled Sheep, viz.—

312 Ewes, eighteen months old
482 Ditto, two and a half years old
525 Ditto, three and a half ditto
681 Ditto, full mouthed and aged
396 Ditto, of September drop (lambs)
281 Wethers, eighteen months old
193 Ditto, two and a half years ditto
280 Ditto, three and a half ditto
370 Ditto, of September drop (lambs)
138 Rams

3557 Head, more or less.

☞ *The above sheep are fine woolled, clean, and sound, and from eight to nine hundred of the ewes are now in course of lambing.*

AFTER WHICH,

All the right, title, and interest of the vendor in and to a well-watered and centrically situated station, in the highly favoured district of

THE DARLING DOWNS,

And which is guaranteed to carry from 10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP.

NO RESERVE.—TERMS—CASH. 538

CUTTER "NEW ZEALANDER."

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, 10TH JULY,
At half-past 11,

THE CUTTER *NEW ZEALANDER*, about 8 tons measurement, built expressly for the New Zealand coast in November last, copper fastened, with cabin and lockers, sails and rigging all complete, anchor and forty fathoms chain, very substantially built, and carries a large cargo for her size.

Also,

Two tons iron ballast.

May be inspected as she now lies, opposite the Mariner's Church, Cockle Bay.

Terms at sale. 539

THE UNSURPASSED DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY.

3550 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

All of which are

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED,

Together with

A MOST VALUABLE RUN, WHICH WILL CARRY IN ALL SEASONS

10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH JULY,
At twelve o'clock,

THE following fine-woolled SHEEP, viz.:—

1000 maiden ewes		
500 3-year-old ditto	In lamb, and to lamb in September.	
500 4 ditto ditto		
500 full-mouthed ditto		
500 2 year-old wethers		
500 3 ditto ditto		
50 pure Saxon rams		

3550 head, more or less.

The above sheep are all sound and healthy, and their wool ranks amongst the choicest produced in the colony, and has always realised the highest averages in the London market, as can be shown by account sales, and the London brokers' reports for some years past.

THE BEAUTIFUL STATION

On which these sheep are running, (and the right to which will be given in) is well watered, and in all respects a superior run, being situated near the Baramba Creek, in the northern district of Moreton Bay, and fully capable of depasturing in all seasons

10,000 TO 12,000 HEAD OF SHEEP;

the country being fine and open, and where 1500 sheep can be easily superintended by one shepherd, and distant only about sixty miles from a shipping port.

Terms at sale. 542

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. DIXON, OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, 13TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock.

No. 1. 1 MARE, aged, JC under mane off side, colour rusty black
2. 1 Ditto, five years, WD off side neck, colour brown
3. 1 Ditto, aged, IF under saddle, near side, colour black
4. 1 Gelding, four years old, OC near shoulder, colour grey, by "Improver."
5. 1 Filly, three years old, OC, colour black, by "Doncaster"
6. 1 Gelding, yearling, OC, colour rusty black
7. 1 Filly ditto, ditto, ditto

7 Head.

No. 1 mare has a foal by side, by Vagabond Colt, and stinted to the same

No. 2 and 3 mares, stinted to Vagabond Colt.

Terms, Cash.—No Reserve. 541

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIBRARY, GRAND PIANOFORTE, &c.

MR. MORT

HAS received instructions from

JOHN GORDON, ESQ.,

(Who is about leaving the Colony for India,) to sell by public auction, at his Residence,

ANNANDALE COTTAGE, PARRAMATTA ROAD,

ON AN EARLY DAY,

The whole of that Gentlemen's Household Furniture and Effects, Library of General Literature, Grand Pianoforte by Zeitter and Co., Horse, Carts, &c.

Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 537

THE FAVOURITE DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY.

5580 PRIME SHEEP,

WITH CAPITAL RUN FOR AT LEAST 10,000 HEAD.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON TUESDAY, 13TH JULY,
At twelve o'clock,

5580 REALLY CHOICE AND fine woolled SHEEP, of the following description, all of which are

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED,

900 maiden ewes
1063 ewes, 2½ to 3 years; all in lamb, (to lamb in September)
1000 ditto, 3 to 6 years, ditto ditto
1024 male and female hoggets, (12 months in September)
1514 wethers, 2 to 4 years
79 choice rams

5580 more or less

☞ The wool of these sheep fetched 1s. 10d. per lb. in the London market, as per last sales.

THE EXTENSIVE RUN,

which is sold with the above sheep, is known as "Buaraba," and is watered by the Creek of that name. Its distance from Ipswich, the head of navigation, is only forty miles, from which place a steamer regularly plies to Brisbane. The boiling-down establishment is about seventy miles distant from the station. As above stated, this run will afford ample pasturage and water for at least

TEN THOUSAND SHEEP,

There are the following improvements upon the station, viz.:—

Shingled cottage of six rooms with detached kitchen
Overseer's hut
Four shepherds' huts
Good stockyard
Very excellent wool shed, having a complete arrangement of sweating, catching, and shearing pens, wool press, and pressing-room, &c.
Mustering paddock, and two cultivation paddocks
Large garden, fenced with paling

In addition to the station, the undermentioned horses, bullocks, stores, &c.,

WILL BE GIVEN IN, VIZ.:—

Two good saddle horses, with saddles and bridles
Six working bullocks and dray, with bows, yokes, and chains
Hurdles for 6000 sheep
Cooking utensils for three huts
Household furniture and utensils
Various stores, consisting of slops, tea, sugar, tobacco, flour, &c.

☞ The terms will be very liberal—say one-third cash, and the residue may be made a matter of arrangement to suit the convenience of the purchaser. 540

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

IN the Intestate Estate of WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Esq., of Koreelah, near Moreton Bay, deceased.

LOT 1.

700 head of well-bred cattle, with right to the splendid station known as Koreelah.

LOT 2.

3536 FIRST-RATE SHEEP.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock,

LOT 1.

SEVEN HUNDRED HEAD, more or less, of choice and well-bred cattle, now depasturing on the splendid station known as

KOREELAH,

The particulars of which are hereunto annexed, viz.:—

The station of Koreelah is seventy miles from Limestone or Ipswich, near Moreton Bay, and is fourteen miles east of Messrs. Walker and George Leslie's cattle station on Canning Downs, and is one of the best watered stations in those parts, being intersected by two running creeks, eastern waters, which join at the head station, and form one large creek below, with long water holes that never fail. *It is capable of maintaining from 800 to 1000 head of Cattle, and 8000 Sheep in all seasons or 12,000 Sheep without Cattle.* Disease has never been known among sheep on this station, being high land and exceedingly healthy. The improvements on the station are—a good substantial house of 4 rooms and passage, verandah in front, 41 feet long by 9 feet high, a kitchen, a barn, a stable with two loose boxes floored with slabs; two men's huts, a fowl house, a stockyard fit to hold from 7 to 800 head of cattle, a horse paddock, three-railed fence of about 50 acres, and a cultivation paddock three-railed fence of 20 acres, where a crop has never failed; also, two out sheep station huts with 100 hurdles.

There are also upon the station 9 working bullocks, with bows, yokes, and chains, complete.

Sundry furniture, stores, &c., which may be taken at a valuation.

LOT 2,

3536 SHEEP, AS UNDER:—

1471 Ewes 43 Rams 11 Wethers	Flock No. 1 in charge of John Beale, shepherd.
1020 Wethers 893 Last years' lambs	Flock No. 2, Bradbury, shepherd.
30 Weaned lambs 63 Ewes 5 Wethers	Black boy Jamie, shepherd.

3536 Head, more or less, all of which

ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

NO RESERVE.—TERMS AT SALE. 547

A SMALL BUT CAPITAL HERD.

73 Bullocks and steers, 45 to 50, fat and fit for slaughter
78 Cows and heifers
2 First-rate bulls.

153 Head, more or less.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, 23RD JULY,
At twelve o'clock,
AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE above Cattle are warranted of the very quietest description, having been kept on a home run on the Manning River, where they now are. They are well bred, and all either milkers or milkers' calves.

Terms at sale. 546

1300 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,

WITH

STATION FOR 7000.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD JULY,
At 12 o'clock,

THE following really fine woolled and well bred Sheep, all of which are

WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED:

760 Ewes, in lamb, principally young
525 Wethers, of ages
15 Rams.

1300 more or less.

THE STATION

is situated at Macquarie Mount, in the district of Carcoar, is sound and well watered, and will carry

SEVEN THOUSAND HEAD.

☞ Hurdles, watchboxes, and other necessaries to establish two complete stations, will be given in—anything additional must be taken at a valuation.

Terms at sale. 545

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JULY 10,
At twelve o'clock,

12 BALES FLEECE WOOL
6 Casks Tallow
36 Hides
2600 Sheepskins.

Terms—Cash. 536

EXTENSIVE SALE in the INTESTATE ESTATE of HENRY DENNIS, Esq., of Warra Warra, in THE DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS, deceased.

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

LOT 1.—5215 Sheep with station
2.— { 700 Ewes, 2 to 4 years old, with lambs by their sides
1000 Wethers, from 2 to 4 years old }
3.— 550 Head of cattle, with station of great extent on the M'Intyre, and right of brand
4.— 600 Head very superior cattle, delivered at Warra Warra, Darling Downs
5.— 600 Head, more or less, of similar cattle, also deliverable at "Warra Warra"
6.—The right of brand after the delivery of the above cattle.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, *without any reserve whatever*, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on

TUESDAY, THE 10TH AUGUST,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

The following highly valuable STOCK, with right of Stations, &c., viz.:—

LOT 1.

1670 Ewes, from 2 to 4 years old, to lamb about the 25th Septem.
1015 Ewes, one year old
591 ditto, nine months old
658 wethers, from two to four years old
876 yearling ditto
620 nine months ditto
85 rams eighteen months old, of the breed of Messrs. D. and F. Forbes *

5215 head, more or less.

* All warranted sound and never to have been diseased.

Together with the above will be sold, the right, title, and interest of the deceased, in and to

AN EXTENSIVE STATION,

situate on the Condamine River, in the splendid district of the Darling Downs, capable of carrying from

10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP,

Very beautifully grassed, abundantly watered, and known as

"WARRA WARRA,"

Immediately adjoining the well-known stations of Messrs. Bell, Cameron, and others.

☞ *Two teams of working bullocks, drays,* harness, implements, stores, &c., will be given in.

LOT 2.

700 Ewes, from two to four years old, with lambs by their sides
1000 Wethers, from two to four years old

1700 Head, more or less.

LOT 3.

After which.

A VALUABLE HERD OF CATTLE,

Consisting of about 550 head, more or less, together with one of the most beautiful

STATIONS ON THE M'INTYRE,

capable of depasturing and fattening at least two thousand head, and known as Gundawynda, in the district of

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

The station consists of splendid and extensive grass plains, abundantly watered, and the improvements upon the run are very considerable, comprising good hut and garden, two large horse paddocks, substantial yards with five railed fences, cultivation grounds five acres, enclosed.

LOT 4.

600 Head very superior and well-bred quiet Cattle, delivered at Warra Warra, Darling Downs.

LOT 5.

600 Head, more or less, of similar Cattle, deliverable at the same place.

LOT 6.

The Right of Brand after delivery of lots 4 and 5. The brands will be specified at time of sale.

AFTER WHICH,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

THIRTEEN HORSES.

Full particulars of which will appear prior to the day of sale.

N.B.—The whole will be sold for cash, and without the slightest reserve. 543

BY ORDER OF THOMAS HOLT, JUN., ESQ., ATTORNEY FOR THE WEST RIDING UNION BANK, HUDDERSFIELD.

8000 FIRST-RATE SHEEP;

TOGETHER WITH

RIGHT TO AN INVALUABLE STATION AT GIPPS LAND.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on or about the

10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,

AND

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

ABOUT 8000 FIRST-RATE SHEEP, which are warranted sound, and never diseased.

TOGETHER WITH,

A highly valuable, most desirable, and extensive Run, known as

DEIGHTON,

being one of the nearest of the Gipps Land Stations to

PORT ALBERT,

and the only one to be disposed of in the district.

☞ One moment's reflection will point out to the most timid capitalist, flockowner, to intending purchaser, of whatever class he may be, that the present is a rare opportunity for stepping into a positive fortune; as, independent of the profits arising from the growing of wool in this unrivalled district, the proprietor is at the very threshold of the Van Diemen's Land Market, whose immense consumption has given a permanent value to Gipps Land stock, which no other part of the colony can approach; and now that we are made aware of the fact that New Zealand will have her standing army and line of battle ships, involving an extensive Commissariat, which must treble the present demand for fat stock at so convenient a depôt as Port Albert, it becomes almost impossible to place a limitation to the profits which may be realised out of such a purchase as that now advertised. It must be borne in mind too that the Land is well adapted for the growth of grain, and that the Sheep will have a full fleece upon their backs when handed over; and also that the

Mr. Charles Brown, the Superintendent, will show the sheep and station on application.

Terms very liberal. 544

BATHURST.

MESSRS. TRESS AND ASHE will sell by auction, at Arthur's Yards, on

FRIDAY, 16TH JULY INSTANT,

About 12 head of Colts, Fillies, and Mares, adapted for saddle and harness.

NO RESERVE,
Terms—Cash. 529

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, July 9, 1847.*

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